BO BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCI

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THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

No. 53,204—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	......	......
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284		....
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	......	......
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,243	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gotthards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 18th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st June, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,600 tons, on or about 20th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th June, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	" 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
NUBIA	R. J. Garrick	3,551	6th July,
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,059	21st "
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent and every other information for Travellers and Post Free.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
AND
UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 "	"	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 "	"	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 "	"	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 "	"	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 "	"	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 "	"	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 "	"	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 "	"	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 "	"	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 "	"	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000, payable at death, or in			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years	15 years.	20 years.	[illegible] years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 8	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 [illegible]	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 [illegible]	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 [illegible]	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 3	28
29	26 [illegible]	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 [illegible]	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 [illegible]	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	[illegible] 11	58 14	44 7	37 8	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	[illegible] 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 [illegible]	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 [illegible]	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	36
37	33 [illegible]	64 12	[illegible] 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 3	37
38	[illegible] 6	66 1	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	38
39	35 8	67 6	52 3	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	39
40	36 11	68 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 5	40
41	38 0	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	41
42	39 [illegible]	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 8	55 0	47 3	42
43	[illegible] 13	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	43
44	42 5	76 7	58 12	50 12	71 11	56 13	49 6	44
45	43 14							45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM.

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

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CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

BEER ! BEER ! ! BEER ! ! !

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT
CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER
AND THE BEST VALUE
FOR
MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,
A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
4 BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ex s.s. "ARDITO" are REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the 2 Berth Prince's Dock without delay.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain HARDCASTLE, will attend every morning from 8 A.M. for 7 days from the 17th inst, to Survey Damages, etc. and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIANA,
15, Elphinstone Circle,
Agents: VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

LOST

A TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 467, of a SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 69. of the Akote Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited. Any person dealing with the same may do so at his own risk.

THAKORE SAMJI DHARAMSEY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAINS FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN and UP LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAINS will CEASE TO RUN on and from SATURDAY, the 18th June, 1904, and until further notice.

A. MUIR HEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th June, 1904.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 332 of 1903.

Re FAZULBHOY VISRAM carrying on business in Partnership with HASAMBHOY VISRAM and HAJIBHAI VISRAM, under the Name, Style and Firm of VISRAM EBRAHIM & COMPANY, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEGHRAJ GUNGABUX the Petitioning Creditor and all other Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent do appear before this Honourable Court on the twenty-first day of September 1904, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any they have, why the order made herein on the fifteenth day of October, 1903, adjudicating the abovenamed Fazalbhoy Visram, an Insolvent, should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings if any taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated this 15th day of June 1904.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION AT DUNCAN ROAD WITHIN THE AREA KNOWN AS THE MUNICIPAL WARD "C"

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 38 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 329·32 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—

On the NORTH by the Grant Road, on the EAST by properties bearing Street Nos. 164-163 Grant Road and No. 20 Bapty Road, on or towards the SOUTH-WEST by the Bapty Road and on or towards the WEST by the Duncan Road.

The Office of the said Trustees on Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of, the said Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NANABHAI NAGINDAS, has from the 10th day of June, 1904, SEPARATED in FOOD WORSHIP and ESTATE from our clients HURGOWANDAS NAGINDAS and GORDHANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS and has by an Indenture of Release bearing the same date and executed by him, the said Nanabhai Nagindas, in favour of the said Hurgowandas Nagindas and Gordhandas Purshotumdas released the said Hurgowandas Nagindas and Gordhandas Purshotumdas their Heirs, Executors and Administrators and all their estate and effects and their firm of Narrondas Manordas and the capital and assets of the said firm including therein all the moveable and immoveable family property and the property belonging to the said firm from all claims and demands of what nature or kind so ever to the intent that as from the 10th day of June, 1904, the said Hurgowandas Nagindas and Gordhandas Purshotumdas are the sole and absolute owners and proprietors of the said firm of Narrondas Manordas and all the capital and assets thereof and of all the moveable and immoveable family property and the property belonging to the said firm of Narondas Manordas, and that the said Nanabhai Nagindas has no claim of any kind or nature whatsoever upon or against the said Hurgowandas Nagindas and Gordhandas Purshotumdas or any or either of them or against the said firm of Narrondas Manordas.—Dated this 11th day of June, 1904.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Attorneys for HUGOWANDAS NAGINDAS and GORDHANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two Anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

TEAS. TEAS.

MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—

DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT AMERICAN CURE.

Send to me for a FREE SAMPLE and

PRESCRIPTION

A Minister, who formerly suffered, will be pleased to send to any sufferer a **PRESCRIPTION** of a sure, safe, simple and **GUARANTEED CURE** for **NERVOUS DEBILITY**, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a guaranteed remedy and is the result of twenty years' research. To prove my words, I will send a

FREE SAMPLE

of the Medicine to any sufferer who sends me a stamped-addressed envelope, and names this paper. It will cost you nothing; so write to-day. Cure is certain. Address Rev. THOMAS STONE, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Spacious Suite of Apartments, at HOPE HALL, Mazagaon Road. Rent Moderate. Apply on PREMISES or to SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

TO LET.—From 1st June, House at Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr S. Rebsch, Apply to COMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN, & Co., Girgaum.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort. Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
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ANDREW, ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point.
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of constituents and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

[illegible] MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902	£16,378,771
Revenue for 1902	£3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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King's Buildings, Bombay.

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Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

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Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets	Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income	Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,533	14,319

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

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MONUMENTALISTS OF POONA AND CARRARA.

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CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

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FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

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AMOY.
BANGKOK.
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MANILA.
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PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 14.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 1-8	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98	= do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 1-2	= — 1-8
3 months hence	25 1-2	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	55 3-8	= — 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·21	= + 1-2
Berlin	20·41	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
6 " "	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 3-8 per cent	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 150,000 on 13th.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 150,000 on 14th.

METALS.
Yellow metal 6.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-6 1-2 value.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 28 1-2 J.-J., buyers } Quiet.
White Karachi 26 5-8 A.-S., Sellers } Quiet.
Red Karachi 26 3-8 J.-J. sellers

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 32 3-4 J.-J. Sellers steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 3-4 J.-A., done firme.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·64 — 20. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-8 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

June.-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept
6·40 —6	6·33 —7	6·10 —8
Sept-Oct 5·60 —5	**Oct.-Nov.** 5·37 —4	**Nov.-Dec.** 5·30 —5
Dec.-Jan. 5·27 —5	**Jan.-Feb.** 5·26 —5	**Feb.-Mar.** 5·26 —5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	3,700
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	2,000

In New York—

Spot	12·40 unchanged
Futures, month of July	11·81 — 8
Do. do. December	9·79 + 4

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 1-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept.	10·17 + 4
Do. do. Dec.	9·59 + 6
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 14th June, 1904 :—

Cotton	7,201 bales.
Wheat	34,279 cwts.
Linseed	47,345 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	13,678 "
Gingellyseed	3,620 "
Poppyseed	3,382 "
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	4,552 "
Rice	4,312 "
Myrabollems	3,311 "
Cottonseed	1,762 "
Mowraseed	668 "
Gram	2,251 "
Joowar	16,180 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d
Do	6	do	do.	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs	3	do	do	169 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		133 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	185
Japan	30	do	do	148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet
Cash 98-0
Settlement 30th June ... 97-13
Money Market Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3 per cent.		
Bank of Bombay	do	19th May	4	do
Bank of Bengal	do	19th May	4	do
Bank of Madras	do	31st May	5	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p
Linseed.—Tone firm		
Ready	5 7 0	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 14 6	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 1 0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 6 0	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 5 0	
Castorseed—Tone quiet		
Ready	20 8 0	21 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady
Soft red Ahmedabad ... Rs 26 1-2
Club, No. 1 ... Rs. 27

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	bales 7,000
Imports	do 2,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·43 +3	6·36 +3	6·13 +3
Sept.-Oct. 5·63 +3	**Oct.-Nov.** 5·40 +3	**Nov.-Dec.** 5·33 +3
Dec.-Jan. 5·30 +3	**Jan.-Feb.** 5·29 +3	**Feb.-Mch.** 5·29 +3

COTTON.—Tone quiet.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	240	226	217	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	252	239	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	252	239	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	251	243	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	240	232	"
Jalgaum do. ...	...	241	233	"
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	246	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	254	245		"
Oomra, good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	254	247	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	256	249	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	280	270	...	"
Surat (M.G.) ...	300	290	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	254	240	...	"
Do. (H.-G.) ...	251	237	227	"
Bagalkote	...	...	240	
Dhollera (M.-G.) ...	256	242	232	
Do (H. G. ...	253	239	229	F G F
Compta (M G ...	...		262	254
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...		262	254
Westerns ...	...		243	235

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	steady
Good Bhownugger	
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 1-8
3 percent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5-16
Bar Silver	25 1-2

The sum of about £150,000 on 13th has been paid into the Bank of England.

The sum of about £150,000 on 14th has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar, and Mahalakshmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	[illegible]
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	7	6	81
Total plague deaths to date	270,036	227,984	
Same date last year	17	22	34

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EZECHIEL—June 9, at Jessore, the wife of J A Ezechiel I C S, of a son.

HEATH—June 8, at Plaisance, Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant K L'E H Macclesfield Heath, the Welch Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PEREIRA—LOPES—June 8 at Yaram, E J C Pereira, Asst-Surg, I S M D, to Miss Clothilde Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs S F Lopes, of Mahe.

BRAYBROOKE—WRIGHT—June 1, at St Stephen's Church Bareilly, U P, by the Rev W L Prichett-Shaw, Chaplain, Aubrey Trevor, eldest son of the late W S Braybrooke, N I S R Department, to Nellie Irene Prince, eldest daughter of J S Wright, of Miranpore Katra, and granddaughter of the late G A Wright, (H E I C S). of Woodlands, Jersey, and great-grand-daughter of the late General G R Pemberton, Bengal Army.

DEATH.

OLLENBACH—June 9, at Gulzarbagh, Patna, James Louis Ollenbach, late (retired) Assistant Opium Examiner, Opium Factory, Patna, aged 66 years and 11 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 0-20m., 1-9a. Low water, 6-14m., 7-12a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay National History Society, 5-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, the Lyric and Dramatic Company 9-30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR.—H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore arrived in Bombay on Tuesday afternoon and is staying at Walkeshwar Road. He was attended by twenty five followers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umtali via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 17th and 18th Instant instead of 15th and 16th as previously intimated.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A brougham belonging to Mr. Darashah Bomanji Dubash was standing outside the owner's office in Apollo Street, on Tuesday, when the horse took fright at some noise and bolted towards the Government Dockyard. The carriage collided with the Dockyard wall and was broken to pieces.

SUICIDE OF A HINDOO—At the J. J. Hospital yesterday morning Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Chaturbhuj Nanji, a Hindoo, aged about thirty-five years. The evidence showed that about twenty days ago the deceased went to his native country to get married. He returned to Bombay on Tuesday morning without having married. He appeared, sullen and sad and the same evening he was found unconscious in his room. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had been suffering from opium poisoning. A letter written in the deceased's own handwriting was found tucked up in his dhotur. It stated that he had committed suicide through disappointment. He died in the hospital shortly after admission. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, at 6 Apollo Street, at 5-30 when the following papers will be read :—(1.) Plants introduced into the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, since 1896, by C. D. Mahaluxmivala, (2.) The Wild Plantain, by G. M. Ryan, I. F. S., (3.) Notes on the Flora of Northern Ganjam, by Cecil E. C. Fischer, I. F. S., (4.) The Birds of Chitral, by Capt. H. T. Fulton D. S. O., (5.) Natural Checks on Over-increase, by Major A. Newnham., (6.) Fly-fishing in the Bombay Presidency (Megalops Cyprinoides, a fly-taker), by W. A Wallinger, I. F. S., (7.) Melanism amongst Panthers, by T. A. Hauxwall, I. F. S. (8.) The Indian Edible-nest Swiftlets (Collocalia fuciphaga) in the Pulney Hills by B. Foulkes (9.) Some notes on Butterflies and [illegible], by L. C. H Young, B. A. (10.) Two Notorious Insect Pests, by R. S. Hole, I. F. S.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—The 37th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, which fell on the 12th March last, could not be celebrated at the time on account of the plague. It will however be celebrated at the Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, from to-day. The programme is varied as usual, extending over ten days. The following are some of the engagements :—Friday, at 6 p. m.,—Address in English by Pandit Shivnath Shastri, M. A., Brahmo Missionery of Calcutta. Saturday, at 5 p. m.—Address in English on the Lives of Saints, by Shams-ul-ulma J. J. Modi, Prof. N. G. Velinkar, and Mr. M. N. Mehta. Sunday, at 8-30 a.m.—Divine Service in English by Pandit Shivnath Shastri, M. A. Brahmo Missionary of Calcutta. At 5 p. m.—Divine Service in Marathi by Dr. Bhandarkar. Tuesday, at 8 p. m. —Kirtan by Dr. Bhandarkar. Wednesday, at 6 p. m. —Divine Service in English by Pandit Shivnath Shastri, M. A. Friday, at 6 p. m.—Address in English by Mr. Justice N. G. Chandawarkar.

WHAT IS AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE ?—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. C. H. Setalvad Inspector Sykes charged Vishnoo Urjoon Dere, a coppersmith with attempting to commit suicide. Mr. C J Mistry, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on Tuesday evening the accused was seen behaving strangely near the well at Girgaum. He knelt down before the well, then got up and looked into it. He then brought a big stone. On being questioned by a bystander as to why he was behaving in that manner, the accused replied that he wanted to commit suicide. He was then smelling of liquor. The accused in his statement to the Magistrate, said he was under the influence of liquor and so did not know what happened.—Mr. Mistry on behalf of the accused asserted that no attempt had been made by the accused to destroy himself and therefore he could not be convicted. The pleader cited authorities in support of his contention. At the most there was a preparation and who knew but the accused could have changed his mind,—The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that, as the accused was drunk, he could not have a very clear intention of doing anything. But apart from that the case cited by Mr. Mistry from the I. L. R. Madras applied to the case. Assuming that the accused had the intention of commiting suicide and that he prepared to carry out the intention, yet he might have still changed his mind and he was arrested before he did anything which might be regarded as the commission of the offence. The accused was therefore discharged.

THE BOMBAY MILL HANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is generally believed that the Bombay mill-hands are an ignorant body living in filth and eking out a wretched existence on a bare pittance. But to judge from the address recently given to the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldass our mill hands are anything but ignorant. They want a 10 hours. working day as in England, thereby arguing that they are as efficient workmen as those of Lancashire. They want also schools for their children, a bank for cheap advances, provident funds, compensation for injury, cheap quarters to live in, and I do not know what besides. It appears also that their economic knowledge is of a very high order. They have discovered that the abnormal depression in the mill industry is owing to the excise duty which is imposed to please Lancashire. No doubt the mill-hands must have been highly gratified when they found the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldass to be of the same opinion. The workmen's economic knowledge seems to be on a par with that of the Hon'ble gentleman. I always understood that Mr. Vithaldass hitherto attributed the depression in the industry to currency legislation to modify which an Association was founded some time ago of which he was the honorary secretary. The public has heard nothing about the doings of that intelligent body. Everything about the natives seems to have meteoric existence. Everything shall—but nothing thorough. May I inform Mr. Vithaldass that the excise duty in the opinion of Sir Edward Law has not operated against the interest of our industry and in this opinion the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale In his last budget speech concurred.—Yours &c.

QUILL.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

A PLEADER AND A MAGISTRATE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGH COURT.

AT the High Court yesterday Mr. Branson with Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni made an application to Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston on behalf of his client, Mr. Philip N. Godinho, a pleader of the court, who stated that Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, third Presidency Magistrate, had made observations and allegations against him in his judgment in the case of imperator against the Khakal Nensey, wherein he was engaged as pleader for the accused and prayed that an inquiry might be held in the matter whereby he might have an opportunity of vindicating his character.

The petitioner stated that, on the 5th February 1904, he was engaged in the Magistrate's Court to defend a Marwari named Khakal Nensey, who was charged under section 114 of Act 55 of 1902. There were three different counts under which the accused was charged, the charges being included in two different charge sheets. Accused was convicted on two of the counts and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 25 respectively. When the accused was called upon to enter upon his defence in one of the cases, the petitioner, under the instructions of the accused, filed a written statement, which contained an allegation to the effect that the accused was called upon to give an explanation as to how he came to possess the property, the subject-matter of the charges against him, without the Magistrate explaining to the accused what the charge against him was, and before any evidence had been adduced against him. It also stated that the accused was not represented on the day that he was called upon to give the explanation. This allegation was introduced into the written statement under the accused's instructions, and the petitioner had no personal knowledge in the matter. On the 23rd March 1904, the accused engaged Mr. Kapadia Pleader to appear for him. After hearing him the Magistrate adjourned the case, and delivered judgment on the 30th March. In this the Magistrate made serious allegations and observations against the petitioner. Applications made by the petitioner for a certified copy of the judgment were refused by the Magistrate, because, as the petitioner was afterwards informed, the accused had changed his pleader, Petitioner said that the observations of the Magistrate were entirely unwarranted, and that the accusations and allegations made against him were untrue, unfounded, in fact, and misleading, in so far as they aspersed and attacked his character for truthfulness and professional competence. He therefore prayed their lordships to hold an inquiry in the matter, and give him an opportunity of vindicating his character.

The Magistrate, in his report on the above petition dated 20th April last, explained the circumstances under which the accused was placed before him, and the procedure followed by him as laid down in Chapter 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The charge was explained to the accused, and his plea was recorded. The two cases against the accused were proceeding separately. After referring at great length to the proceedings, the Magistrate said he had good reasons to believe that the written statement was filed by Mr. Godinho with the object of making remarks in the High Court upon what he alleged in the said statement, the unfairness of the trial against the accused and that the statement was made from ulterior motives which the Magistrate did not consider it necessary to mention in this report unless he was called upon to do so. Before making an allegation that the Magistrate did not explain the charge to the accused, Mr. Godinho as a pleader ought to have satisfied himself as to its correctness. From the statement and the plea recorded by him the Magistrate submitted that no reasonable man much less a pleader of Mr. Godinho's standing and abilities, could have drawn the inference that the charge was not explained to the accused. With regard to some of the statements of the petition, the Magistrate explained at some length what really happened before him. It was true he refused to give a certified copy of the judgment. His endorsement on the application shewed his reason for so doing, namely that Mr. Godinho was not accused's pleader. Mr. Godinho was prepared to state on oath before the Magistrate that he had authority to appear before him on behalf of the accused on the 31st March to apply for a copy of the judgment. A perusal of the statements made by the accused and his brother appended to the report, would satisfy their lordships that Mr. Godinho had no such instructions; and that if he had been allowed to state so on oath, he would have made a statement which, if accused and his brother were to be believed, could not be true. [illegible] allowed to make unfounded and incorrect [illegible] calculated to cast a slur on the administration of justice, without being held responsible for the same. In conclusion, the Magistrate said that whatever remarks he had passed in his judgment about Mr. Godinho, were passed by him in the honest discharge of his judicial function.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in giving the judgment of the Court, said it was but right that an Advocate, against whom remarks had been made by a Court imputing to him misconduct, should have been furnished with a copy of the judgment containing those remarks, in order that he might place his own conduct before the particular Court in the light most favourable to himself; and such explanation as he might be able to afford might perhaps induce the Court to alter, modify, perhaps even to withdraw the opinion expressed adversely to the Advocate's conduct in the particular case. Here, on an application made by Mr. Godinho for a copy of the judgment containing the imputations—serious imputations were made against him—he was unable to obtain the copy, and the rule, already indicated by the Appeal Court in this behalf, was not observed by the Magistrate. This Court being in possession of a copy of the judgment now, Mr. Godinho would be entitled to take a copy of it from this Court. Instead of dealing with this matter here, their lordships thought the better course would be for Mr Godinho to go before the Magistrate and make such representations to him in explanation of his conduct, of which an adverse view had been taken by the Magistrate, as would enable the Magistrate to take such course in reference to his previous remarks as might seem to him in accordance with the justice of the case.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE KANJI HIRJI THAKKAR.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, applied on behalf of Sukhdev Harmukhrai, an opposing creditor, to adjourn the insolvent's application for interim order for a fortnight. Copy of affidavit was supplied to Mr. Kapadia's client on Tuesday only, and there was no time to reply to it or consider the matter.

Mr Mankar for the insolvent consented to the application on condition that his client should not be arrested in the interval.

RE S. J. TELLERY.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule granted in June 1903, for his discharge, for a period of two months in order to enable the insolvent to serve notices on the remaining creditors. Two months time was granted.

RE JOSEPH POUCH.

Mr. Kothare applied on behalf of the insolvent for the usual rule nisi for discharge, which was granted.

RE HAJI AHMED HAJI ABDULA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar applied in the matter of these adjudged insolvents to make absolute a rule granted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston on 1st June, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked. The names of the creditors having been called out, and no one appearing to oppose the rule, his lordship made it absolute.

RE BADRINARAYEN GANESHDAS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their personal discharges :—Shamji Meghji Visa, J. H. C. Hilton and another ; Phillip Fernandes, Rustomji P. Ghadiali ; Manekji N. Parekh and Sakuram B. Patel.

CHARGES AGAINST A TALATI.

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

The Sessions Judge of Surat, sitting with a jury has just finished the trial of Pragji Aberam, the talati in Jalalpur Taluka, who was committed to the Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a public servant. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused was tried by the First Class Magistrate, Chorasi Division, who, on the application of the accused's counsel, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, committed the case to the Sessions.

On Saturday, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan addressed the jury for the defence, and the Government Pleader summed up for the Crown. After the Judge had delivered his [illegible] the jury brought in an unanimous ver[illegible] guilty. The Judge, disagreeing with th[illegible] ated that he would refer the matter to the [illegible]. Pending the reference to the High Court, [illegible] was allowed to remain on bail.

DRESSMAKER AND HER CUSTOMER.

THE JUDGMENT.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court yesterday morning, Mr. Rustomji Merwanjee Patel acting Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the case in which Madame Stanley, modiste of the Apollo Bunder sought to recover Rs. 1,863 and costs from Mrs. Violet Patricia Beville, wife of Captain Harry, Beville, of the Supply and Transport Department, for dresses and other articles supplied. Mr. Kanga of Messrs Kanga and Patel appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Noble of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble represented the defendant.

This suit for a milliner's bill has been so very full of details concerning the valuation of ladies' dresses that, as Mr. Noble remarked, most people would have tried to keep it out of court. It could have been adjusted by reference to arbitration of an expert dress-maker, when, on account of unhappy differences between the parties, an amicable settlement had become almost impossible. The bill had mounted up to about Rs. 2,493 according to the plaintiff's account, while Rs. 680 had only been paid. For a further payment it was alleged that a three months post-dated cheque was given, but nothing could be got out of it. The plaintiff had thereupon made personal demands at the defendant's house, which led to a police prosecution and the plaintiff was fined. This circumstance must have tended to engender bitterness of feeling. When therefore each side had to depend on memory only and not on written memos of the prices agreed upon at the time the orders were given when the plaintiff's scraps of accounts which extended over a diary for 1902 for transaction which admittedly took place a year later were thoroughly irregular and unbusinesslike and when the defendant had to rely on her own recollection only of what took place months ago, the Court thought it unsafe to rely on the basis of fixed prices and went into an investigation of what were the fair and reasonable prices chargeable for the dresses supplied. It may be admitted that in matters of prices of ladies' dresses a satisfactory and accurate valuation cannot be expected. The difference between the amount claimed Rs. 1,867 and the amount admitted to be due, Rs. 500 or Rs.600 was very large. At the first hearing Mr. Byrne who appeared for the defence, stated that the prices were not agreed upon, but those charged were excessive and exhorbitant. At the second hearing he modified the defence and said that the prices had been fixed and it was a misunderstanding on his part. It then became a case on both sides as to what ever the prices agreed upon. The plaintiff produced no entries, made at the time the orders were received, showing the prices agreed upon. She appeared to have entered up the prices at the time the dresses were delivered or as I believed subsequently. The defendant gave her evidence with candour, but she had to depend on her recollection only and there was not any memo whatever to support her recollection. In a case where, under the circumstances, disclosed each side would naturally have a decided prejudice to stand up in favour of one's own recollection of figures, it was not safe entirely to rely on such recollections. The defendant gave her evidence in a very straight forward manner, but she seemed to have relied entirely on the plaintiff. Both sides eventually felt the difficulty of proving agreed prices and fell back on the question of fair and reasonable prices being allowed. The plaintiff's scraps of entries had been unnecessarily multiplied and though there were two accounts in the diary giving the different items seriatim the totals were never cast and this circumstance could not support the plaintiff's statement that the amount due by the defendant was mentioned to her on the 13th April, three days before the post-dated cheque for Rs. 1,500 was given to her. In a diary of 1902 the items of goods supplied in 1903 were entered and while on the one hand the plaintiff admitted she wrote on any page she conveniently could, she relied on the dates given in the diary, as the dates on which the several items were supplied. It must also be noted that in different entries the price for the same article of dress was not the same. It was not till the 23rd April that an account showing the exact amount claimed and charged was furnished to the defendant To that there was a reply in which the defendant furnished her account of the articles taken and the prices as she remembered were fixed. This list shows the futility of relying on one's memory only because [illegible] out of the items [illegible] Rs. 15-3-0 are what she now proves, were paid for in the account prior to October last. The evidence as to the agreed rates has been so very conflicting and the absence any written memo whatever on the part of the defendant so very noticeable that I considered it unsafe to decide the case on that basis. In the correspondence also there is not a word giving the prices of any single item. The only course then was to try and assess fair and reasonable prices. This again was not a easy matter. In the case of stylish, elegant and expensive dresses made, and sometimes renovated to suit the cultivated tastes and fancies of particular customers different shops would have their different prices based on the standing and credit of their business, names, the quality of the work they turn out, the quality of the materials used and many other details. Where long credit is expected the charges would be necessarily stiff. Smart dresses well made, according to the latest fashion would command special prices. The defendant's own expert valuer, Mrs. Martin, admitted that different shops would charge for the same article different prices. And that is common experience. Mrs. Martin observed that on hearing from her customers that Madame Stanley charged higher prices, she also began to charge higher prices. That goes to show that the plaintiff must have been known to be an experienced artistes. Repeated orders were given between October and March and it seems the milliner's bill ran high without any distinct idea in the mind of the customer or the milliner what exactly was the amount due. In this state of affairs the post-dated cheque appears to have been given. The plaintiff says it was given in payment and on account of the debt due, the defendant says the cheque was given as a loan. It was given about the 16th April, but dated 16th July and Messrs. King, King and Co. were expected either to discount it or honour it without any funds in their hands or any written assurance that they would be put in funds by the due date. The defendant says that at the time the cheque was given the plaintiff said she had to go to England on the 19th April and she was in distress as she had no funds. The defendant also had no cash to pay off the plaintiff's account. The payment of the account was to stand over, the amount due had not been ascertained, but to relieve present difficulty the defendant gave a cheque post-dated for Rs. 1,500 on Messrs. King, King and Company and the plaintiff was meanwhile to get a loan on it from her husband. It seems both the parties did not realise how money was to be obtained on the cheque and from whom. The defendant further said that the plaintiff was to bring down fancy clothes from England with the moneys so obtained on the cheque and as the plaintiff had promised to return in two months, she could have stopped payment by the due date, if the clothes brought were not accepted as the cheque was post-dated three months. The plaintiff strenuously denied that but admitted however that it was given on the understanding that she was to buy other goods in London. This was a damaging admission in my opinion. The whole affair as to the post-dated cheque is not only unbusinesslike but purile. Unfortunately the defendant did not preserve the letter sent to her by the plaintiff's acknowledging the cheque, I don't think that the giving of this cheque can be made a great point of, or, used as a crucial test in coming to a decision, particularly as I am of opinion that at the time the cheque was given no account was cast with any totals drawn showing what was the amount due by one to the other, meanwhile payments had been made on account to the extent of Rs. 639. If Mrs. Martin's evidence had been given without a bias in favour of the defendant who had called her as an expert or if she had not evinced the spirit of a rival trades woman, as she did, the Court would have been able to accept her valuation. However the details as to the quality of stuff used and the different prices given off hand, and some admittedly by conjecture had to be made use of by making a somewhat liberal allowance. I have tried as best one could, to go through the details of the various items and to assess the values. After going through the list, his Honour proceeded. I disallow four items entirely, Rs. 65, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 85 and Rs. 14 making in all Rs. 171-8, which with the payment of Rs. 50 held proved, reduces the claim to Rs. 1,645-8 subject to further deduction in the prices of Rs. 495, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,150.

His Honour passed a decree for Rs. 1,150 and the Court costs in proportion in favour of the plaintiff and certified Rs. 90 as professional costs.

Some misapprehension having arisen through a similarity of names, we are asked to state that the defendant in this action is not Mrs. Beville, the wife of Major C. H. Beville, Storekeeper General of the Supply and Transport Department.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

Wednesday.—A general rise of pressure has taken place over the whole Indian region, the rise being brisk to very rapid in north west India, brisk to rapid in north east India, brisk in Burma and slight to brisk in the Peninsula and Central India. Pressure is relatively low over the north of the Bay where a storm is apparently forming and winds are cyclonic in the direction of coast stations. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, and the West Coast, showers in the interior of Burma, Bengal, the north of the East Coast, Central Province, the Deccan and South India. Mergui has received 3 inches, Tavoy 2 1-2, Vizagapatam, Karwar and Calicut 1 1-2, Masulipatam, Sambalpur, Seoni and Sholapur one inch. The depression in the north Bay will probably intensify slowly, and rainfall during the next 24 hours given by the Bay current will be confined chiefly to the Burma Coast and showers in lower Bengal and north of the East Coast. The rainfall is likely to be light on the West Coast. Showers are probable in the Central Provinces, the Deccan and south India. Thunderstorms are possible in the west Himalayan region.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

A portion of the west wall of a three storeyed house, belonging to one Peerkhan Madarkhan and situated in Pirkhan Lane, collapsed on Tuesday. The debris fell on the first floor. The house was occupied by about twenty-five persons, all of whom fortunately escaped unhurt. The Municipal authorities proceeded to the spot and ordered the tenants to vacate, which they did. The house is an old one.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	8 30	9 06	9 92	8 16
Wednesday, 15th June	2 0	1 60	0 95	0 79
Total	10 25	10 66	10 87	8 05
Total fall to 15th June, '03	7 35	13 10	12 11	13 58
Total fall to 15th June, '02	7 61	10 05	9 13	9 61

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 15th June	1	56

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 15TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.			RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·533	W	17	91·6	83·4	59	......	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·529	E	8	94·7	80·7	63	......	0·00	0·11
Muscat	29·520	SE	4	93·3	91·0	70	......	0·00	— 0·36
Aden	29·688	SE	4	95·8	81·8	65	......	0·09	— 0·03
Lahore	29·5.6	SE	5	110·4	81·3	16	0·02	0·37	0·06
Sirsa	......	......	..	......	...	..	......	...	..
Delhi	29·537	E	7	?	85·2	62	......	0·07	— 0·73
Agra	29·510	Calm	6	108·0	85·9	45	0·01	0·12	— 0·51
Cawnpore	29·520	ENE	7	109·5	86·5	69	......	0·33	— 0·99
Allahabad	29·523	ENE	11	111·1	84·0	75	......	0·00	— 1·30
Jhansi	29·518	WSW	7	106·8	90·7	43	......	1·15	— 0·20
Jacobabad	29·488	ESE	5	120·0	81·6	63	......	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·568	W	22	93·9	83·8	77	......	0·00	— 0·01
Jeypore	29·605	W	8	106·7	85·6	52	......	0·95	+ 0·19
Ajmere	29·614	W		104·9	82·0	68	......	1·15	+ 0·55
Deesa	29·644	SW	22	103·1	79·6	50	......	0·00	— 0·35
Ahmedabad	29·680	SSW	6	103·3	82·6	65	......	0·01	— 1·89
Bhoj	29·628	SW	26	96·3	80·9	85	......	0·00	— 0·32
Jamnagar	29·649	SSW	29	96·6	80·7	74	......	0·00	— 0·07
Dwarka	29·655	WSW	24	90·4	82·5	77	......	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·674	WSW	17	98·9	77·6	73	......	0·81	— 0·49
Bhavnagar Para.	29·702	W	14	103·6	80·5	65	......	0·00	— 1·87
Veraval	29·688	W	22	87·1	83·2	81	......	0·49	— 1·15
Neemuch	[illegible]	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 0·65
Indore	29·630	W	10	95·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saugor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 1·70
Jubbulpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	[illegible]	SW	6	102·6	82·7	62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khandwa	29·650	W	12	100·7	81·1	63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raipur	29·576	WSW	11	91·5	71·9	90	0·05	2·13	— 0·37
Nagpur	29·656	S	8	101·2	76·1	57	0·29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amraoti	29·647	W	17	101·3	82·5	60	......	0·11	— 2·0
Akola	29·664	NW	19	[illegible]	80·9	62	......	0·52	— 1·36
Surat	29·722	W	11	92·7	80·6	65	......	2·02	— 0·16
Malegaon	29·685	NW	17	98·4	74·5	63	......	0·87	— 1·68
Bombay	29·736	E	12	82·9	77·4	88	0·67	5·22	+ 1·15
Poona	29·767	WSW	25	86·5	71·0	67	......	0·01	— [illegible]
Ahmednagar	29·732	W	16	92·4	69·4	77	......	0·55	— 2·76
Aurangabad	29·688	WNW	31	95·9	73·2	78	0·20	1·28	...
Sholapur	29·736	NW	22	97·2	73·0	63	0·01	3·19	+ 0·52
Ratnagiri	29·764	W	11	87·8	77·9	82	0·17	12·35	— 2·91
Bijapur	29·740	WSW	17	92·4	66·5	76	......	0·35	— 2·17
Belgaum	29·791	W	20	77·3	65·8	90	0·07	11·40	+ 7·41
Mormugoa	29·805	Calm	3	82·5	72·4	95	1·11	20·98	+ 8·76
Karwar	29·839	SW	7	82·2	73·3	83	1·50	25·84	+ 6·55
Mangalore	29·831	ESE	4	81·9	74·9	92	0·29	15·71	— 4·02
Calicut	29·857	NNE	5	80·7	73·2	94	1·32	24·35	+ 6·01
Cochin	29·857	E	7	86·3	75·0	89	......	17·63	+ 2·62
Bangalore	29·846	WSW	13	82·8	61·8	87	0·01	0·49	— 1·60
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·714	W	10	91·4	75·2	66	0·03	0·69	— 1,00
Masulipatam.	29·653	WNW	G	98·2	76·1	93	0·[illegible]0	0·90	— 1·53
Bellary	29·718	WNW	14	92·5	75·2	64	......	2·49	+ 1·10
Cuddapa	29·733	W	M	100·7	74·3	59	0·11	1·39	— 0·26
Madras	29·728	WSW	9	100·0	84·0	51	......	0·17	— 1·02
Coimbatore	29·827	W	8	89·4	71·1	84	......	3·98	+ 0·13
Trichinopoly.	29·783	WSW	9	98·6	78·8	65	......	0·00	— 0·33
Nagapatam	29·753	W	9	99·7	81·0	60	......	0·38	— 0·30
Colombo	29·8.4	WSW	13	85·5	78·5	81	......	1·8	— 0·61

In column Wind. "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.:-J. J. H.=2·11 (13·10) ; G. T. H =1·60 (13·13) St. G. H.=1·59 (10·41) ; C. P.=0·61 (8·25).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased every where, the rise having been brisk to rapid in the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat and at Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur and Poona The barometer is from ·01 to ·1 of an inch in excess of normal over the whole country.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong in Gujarat, Lower Sind, Berar and the Bombay Presidency.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Ahmedabad Bhavnagar and Amraoti and 5° in defect at Raipur; minimum 6° in excess at Amraoti, 5° to 6° in defect at Raipur and Bijapur. The maximum varied from 120° at Jacobabad to 77° at Belgaum and the minimum from 91° at Jhansi to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country.

Rain.—Karwar 1·50", Calicut 1·32," Mormugoa 1·11", Sholapur 1·03", and Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Bombay, Nagpur, Agra and Lahore light to moderate showers.

Weather.—Conditions are favourable for showery weather along the West Coast, but the monsoon current is weak in the south.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th June 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ......inches	29·701
Temperature of the air ......degrees	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·900
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	82·3
Minimumdo. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·4
General Directions of Wind.* ......WSW, W, WSW,	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours (miles*	325
Fall of Rain	0·63
Total fall during month	8·19
" " year	8·28
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th June	0·46

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CALEDONIEN.

The following passengers will proceed to-day at noon, per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Caledonien from the stream for Marseilles, &c. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Ballard Pier at 11½ a.m. Native servants and Ayahs and deck passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock, disinfecting shed, at 8 a.m. with all their baggage :—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Jaffer
Mr A Fazulbhoy
Mr F D Couchman
Mr R G Webb
Mr and Mrs W F Wadley
Mr G Jethmal
Mr D B Maudhle
Mr J R Gunjikar
Mr C H Vora
Master F M Jethmal
Mr P Lfallo
Captain Cros
Mr and Mrs Caspersz
Mrs A Rosener

FOR PORT-SAID.

Mr Talib Pasha
Mr Mahomed Efendi

FOR SUEZ.

Mrs Eslickman

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE French Mail steamer Caledonien, 4298 tons, Captain J Gregory, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, 3rd May, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lindula 2179 tons, Captain W W Tucker, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, 8 cabin and 75 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain E Watson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

STORM WARNING.

The Port Officer Bombay has received the following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla dated June 15th 11-48 a.m. :—

Storm Signal.—Wind is easterly at Bombay and weather will probably be squally and disturbed locally on the Bombay Coast but the Barometer is rising and no general disturbance is anticipated.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Clive	Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Wilson	R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Dc Berry	31-5 R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt-Comdr Gr Gardner	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Rowsell	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi		
Do Karen		
Do Pathan		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	1636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Huzara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Akbar	1440	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Urlana	3384	Thomson			M M & Co
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Gibraltar	2473	Knagg			W & A Graham & Co
Vadala	2184	Spinner			M M & Co
Secundra	1675	Babb			M M & Co
Sega	699	Mae			F F Campbell and Co
St Dunsten	2776	Fortay			K Nixon & Co
Sutra	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Lawada	2124	Hodgson			M M & Co
Landa	3360	Anderson			M M & Co
Africa	1302	Hartley			M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Butler			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Swaledale	2338	Manship	Antwerp	19-6	M M & Co
C	Tokio	2481	Jones	Hull	18-6	F Muir & Co
D	Fazilka	2460	Wilson	Dunkirk	22-6	M M & Co
G	Heim	758	Erikson			M S E Anglia
H	Bundesrath	1735	Ahrens	Zanzibar	16-6	A Strandes
K	Ashruf	2253	Newly	Mauritius	21-5	C H Joosub
N	Ahmedi	1160	Hansen	Jeddah	21-6	B & P S N Co
Alongside.						
N	Monsoori	1735	Hunnab	Jeddah	28-6	B & P S N Co
O	Provan	2560	Sheppard	Antwerp	21-6	W & A G & Co
P	Nurani	2870	Bullen			Transport

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Indravati	513	Mahomed	B Negar	16-6	Shepherd
Satranji	513	Mahmed	Karachi	18-6	Shepherd

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Kalibia		Tait	Antwerp	22-6	W & A Graham & Co
4	Ischia	2731	Maganzini	China	17-6	G Ferrers
5	Florida	2050	Mathews	Genoa	22-6	J M & Co
6	Oriental	3085	Spicer	Aden	18-6	P and O Co
7	Nawab	2041	Toms	Calcutta	18-6	T M & Co
9	Counceller	3176	Cowrie	Liverpool	22-6	K Nixon & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Lendon	London	9-7	P & O Co
14	Kapurthala	721	Watson	P Gulf	16-6	M M & Co
15	Lismere	2277	Sloane	Mormugoa	20-6	F Muirs & Co
16	Dumra	162	Williams	Karachi	18-6	M M & Co
1 & 11	Trifels	2030	Feltrup	Karachi	21-6	Glade & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Nevasa	1945	Hirst	Zanzibar	22-6 M M [illegible]

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Nurani (Transport)	Bullen	Berbera, June 8
	[illegible]	Gregory	Noumea, May 3

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	R Rubattino s.	Saporiti	Genoa
	Chusan s.	Thompson	Shanghai, &c
	Lindula s.	Tucker	Zanzibar, &c

The steamer [illegible] Captain Watson obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian [illegible]

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Africa for Persian Gulf.
" St Dunstan for Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Name.	Tons.	From
11	Lichtenfels	3768	East London
11	Strathnevis	2304	Madras
11	Singu	1912	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

June	Names.	Tons.	For
11	Planet Mars	2398	Aden
11	Anglo African	2630	Hamburg
11	Syriam	891	Rangoon
12	Kt Errant	4770	Anwerp
12	Suisang	1776	Hongkong
12	Bharata	1950	Rangoon
12	Goa	1217	Chittagong, &c
12	Virginia	2790	Rangoon
12	City of Calcutta	4710	London
12	Schonfels	3769	New York
12	Lowenburg	2639	Hamburg

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	From
10	Clan Chisholm	Cocanada
11	Arengfels	Antwerp
11	Vauxhall Bridge	Calcutta
12	Nowshera	Bombay
12	Manora	London
13	Lindenfels	Midddlesbro'
13	Gisela	Trieste

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Marmora arrived Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 13th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Counsellor —1760 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers ; 29 bales wool G Goomanmal ; 20 bales wool F F Campbell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—1 1-2 cwt ivory Fazul Mahomed ; 2 cwt ivory 4 1-2 cwt moye teeth Ebram Passaya

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fazilka s—cwt gum Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 1507 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher

FOR ANTWERP.

Kalibia s—800 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.
Provan s—101 bales cottonfly J C Todiwalla ; 1300 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers ; 4 bales hemp P Bhimjee ; 2000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 110 bales hemp N Futehally and Co ; 103 bales hemp E Haroon ; 1995 cwt myrabollams E Oomeroy.
Swaledale s—2000 cwt poppyseed and 2000 cwt rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—12 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co ; 39 cwt gum Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 165 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Florida s—100 tons old iron G Allibhoy ; 3 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Trifels s—110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Counseller s—50 bales aloe fibre The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—31 1-2 cwt wheat flour T Hansraj.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th June.

1 Extract from District Orders dated 15th June 1904 is published for information.

No 1852—Volunteers appointments.

Captain (Honorary Major) George Dund, V D, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is transferred to the Unattached List from the 13th May 1904.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WAR

will lead to an increased demand for all classes of Army Clothing Supplies and if we should find

GREAT BRITAIN

LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED

it will necessitate the greater part of our output going to the Indian Government Departments which will restrict our output for private orders, and as we do not wish to see our customers'

INTERESTS PREJUDICED

we are taking the liberty of reminding all Readers that for supplies of Suitings for England, Sea, The Hills, School, Sport, Games or Work, early application should be made for samples to the undermentioned who make no charge for them. Our industry cannot be enumerated among

BRITISH LOSSES

for we are and have always been Manufacturers of Broadcloths, Serges, Flannels, Worsteds, Hosiery, Yarns for Weaving, Knitting and Carpets, Clothing of all descriptions whether standard sizes or to measure, and we have gained ground rather than lost it.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS,

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

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REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1904.

RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.

THE outlying agencies send in highly satisfactory reports of progress during the past official year. Some of them might have done better but for circumstances not under their control. Plague, famine and pestilence were not unknown, and we find that the completion of the Sanganer-Madhopur Railway was delayed for want of funds required for the provision of bridge girders and material for the permanent way. This is recorded in the very next paragraph to that which tells us that "the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India was suitably celebrated in every State throughout the province." With regard to the railway, however, we learn that arrangements for the removal of the difficulty are now under consideration. This is well, for railway ventures in that part of the country seem to pay well. The net profits of the Jodhpur Railway only fell short of six per cent. by one decimal point; those of the Bikanir line reached four per cent and of the Udaipur-Chitor Railway, four and three-quarter per cent. Mining pays better than railways, for the time being at all events, it being shown that the Palana Colliery in Bikanir yielded 35·73 per cent. on the capital expenditure. Native States under the Agency are all separately reported upon, but Mr. Martindale in his review draws special attention to some of them for a variety of [illegible]. In the first of these, it is shown that the finances were brought under the closer supervision of the Resident in Mewar, and successful efforts were made to curtail the Durbar's expenditure. With the liberal assistance of the Government of India all the miscellaneous State debts have been liquidated, and the Government is the Durbar's only remaining creditor. Banswara has found financial redemption and reforms have been instituted in other branches of the Administration. In Marwar we find that the absence of the Maharaja with the Imperial Cadet Corps necessitated provisional arrangements for the management of the State affairs and whilst the duties of the several officials have been redistributed, provision has been made for the more effective control and audit of the State accounts. At Jaisalmer, owing to a succession of unfavourable seasons and currency difficulties, the finances of the State are a source of anxiety. The Maharawal is at the Mayo College and a new Diwan has been appointed to superintend the affairs of the State. Dholpur reports that the young Maharaj Rana joined the Imperial Cadet Corps, Mr. Clogstoun, conducted the administration and with the assistance of a number of selected officials, has improved the financial position of the State, which is now practically free of debt, the private debts of the late Chief having been paid off. Tentative changes have been introduced into the administration of Bikanir with the object of connecting the Maharaja more directly with the management of the affairs of his State—an excellent and highly commendable aspiration.

Public works in the Agency appears to receive adequate attention. The outlay on Imperial works, including irrigation amounted to close upon six lakhs, whilst the works on Native States' account are returned at over thirty-six. Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob has been appointed Consulting Engineer for Irrigation in Rajputana, his instructions being to ascertain and report what schemes in each State best merit attention from the point of view of protection from famine and the improvement of the resources of the people. Much progress is said to have already been effected, the requisite surveys and the preparation of estimates for irrigation projects which have no qualified engineers on their own establishments being undertaken by Mr. Manners-Smith, Superintending Engineer under Colonel Jacob's instructions. Tank projects are being carried out and further surveys are in progress, while the irrigation possibilities of the Rajputana Province as a whole are being systematically investigated. The co-operation of the various States has been given. The modus operandi is thus explained: In the Native States that have engineers of their own, preliminary reconnaissances for new projects are conducted by the State Engineers and the Consulting Engineer is invited to visit the site of each project when these are ready and to give advice. Mr. Manners-Smith selects sites for irrigation works in the States that have no engineers of their own and the Consulting Engineer subsequently inspects the sites and advises on the projects. No definite information is given to ask the number of new projects so for investigated by the engineers of Native States, but it is believed that considerable progress has been made. Much more might have been done, very likely, but for the fact that the Consulting Engineer was unable to make full use of the cold weather for touring on account of the interruption caused by his work in connection with the Fine Arts Exhibition at the Delhi Durbar. Thus is the trail of the serpent seen in every department of administration. What a lot that gigantic exhibition has to answer for.

The section of the report which deals with Ajmer-Merwara shows a serious decrease both in revenue and expenditure, imperial as well as local. The decrease is attributed wholly to prevalent scarcity. The rabi harvest was not good and the kharif was little better, the outturn being estimated at only six annas in the rupee. The Ajmer agricultural population is impoverished owing to a succession of bad harvests and the Rajput landholders are consequently much in debt. The Merwara population has been demoralised by a series of famine years and owing to the scarcity in the Beawar Tahsil, three ordinary departmental relief works were opened in May of last year. The total expenditure on public works, other than irrigation and railways, amounted to less than a lakh of rupees. Some attention was paid to road-side arboriculture, trees being planted along a distance of something over fifty miles of roads. Village bodies and landowners were invited to plant and maintain these trees in return for the grant of ownership in these and the roadside trees already standing, the right to cut down being alone reserved. But the plan did not prove a success and was consequently abandoned. The same indifference is unfortunately met with in all parts of the country. The Mayo College receives notice in a separate section of the volume. The total number of students was forty-nine at the time, the period reported upon closed. The Bundi, Jhalawar and Karauli States were unrepresented. Kishangarh, formerly unrepresented, sent one boy, but not a single pupil belonged to Mewar. The only States which sent new recruits in the year were Jaipur, Kishangarh and Tonk. The Principal anticipated several new pupils during the current year, but, says the Agent to the Governor-General, a regular supply can only be obtained if each Political Officer will devote his personal influence to securing it. Special weight attaches to Mr. Waddington's remarks, he urges, regarding the importance of enlisting recruits of a suitable age and, if possible, lads who have received some elementary training at a Nobles' School or elsewhere. Every officer is desired to endeavour to ensure the punctual return of the pupils when each term begins, and to prevent their removal between the regular vacations. And upon Political Officers is impressed the necessity of preventing the State to which they are attached remaining unrepresented.

BRITISH COMMERCE IN CHINA.

GENERAL PLAYFAIR, the British Acting Consul at Hankow, has just written a report upon British Trade in China which at first sight would make one seriously alarmed for the welfare of British interests in that country, He points out that the British are the educators of the Chinese. It is the British who have taught them their need for articles of western manufacture, and it is the British who have brought them to a situation in which they realise their own shortcomings and are possessed of a real and proper desire for progress. Now, argues General Playfair, that the field is ripe for the reaping, Great Britain is losing her opportunity. After having practically made the market, she is allowing her continental rivals to step in and secure the benefit. British trade in the abstract, he says, still flourishes [illegible], but in the concrete its profits are no longer distributed in the same direction nor do they benefit the same persons. Once the British merchant had very few rivals in China. Now he has many and some are of his own making. The Germans have stepped in and also the Belgians. General Playfair does not allude to the Americans, but doubtless he would allow that they also have taken their due proportion of the commerce which is now to be secured in China. He does not trouble with figures, they are not deemed necessary by him. The very fact that an article that is not British should enter China, is too much for him and he is seriously troubled at the thought that a foreign maker should earn an honest competence where once his name was unknown. We are afraid that it is not in this spirit that British trade is to be fostered. True enough Britain was first in the field in China, and for a considerable period reigned supreme and was practically without a rival. But British trade in China is quite easily ahead of the united commerce of all her rivals. We do not believe that more success could have been hoped for than has been obtained, and because she was first in the field it was never for a moment to be dreamed of that she would always remain alone. If her efforts have benefited others, they have at the same time benefited herself to an incomparably greater extent. If all markets in which Great Britain has an interest could tell the same story as China, British merchants would have no reason to complain, and there would be no need for the adoption of any artificial means to bolster up British commerce. But sadly enough that is by no means universally the case. There are other markets—India to wit—in which continental traders are fattening at the expense of British trade. Those who have followed the progress of trade in the Far East will certainly not be alarmed at the serious view which Acting Consul General Player takes of the present trend of affairs.

THE CUNARD LINE AND ITS GERMAN COMPETITORS.

Although the Cunard Company's affairs have no importance where India is concerned, there will be a large number of people in this country, especially those who look to such Companies as the Cunard to preserve and strengthen the maritime greatness of the Empire, who will feel interested in the struggle on which the Company has entered with its German competitors From the mail papers to hand this week, we notice that Lord InverClyde has further enlarged the Cunard Company's case against the undue interference in Germany with intending emigrants by Cunard vessels and Herr Ballin has replied on behalf of the Hamburg-American and the Associated continental Lines. The Cunard Company's case is very clear. With the permission of the German Government the Hamburg-American and the Norddeutscher Lloyd companies have established central stations on the German frontiers at which all emigrants passing through Germany are examined. Each emigrant must obtain a certificate of examination before he can continue on his journey, and the practice of the German lines is to refuse to give such certificates unless the passenger has booked by their own or one of their allied lines. Others are obliged either to re-book by the German lines or return home. Owing to these unfair reductions the Cunard Company's business is very seriously interfered with, and this in spite of the fact that some years ago the Cunard Company were licensed to establish a booking office for emigrants in Hamburg, and a deposit of £5,000 for the satisfactory conduct of the business is still in the hands of the German Government. Herr Ballin's reply, which is evasive raises a number of side-issues, and reveals, the fact that the German lines have been trying most strenuously to induce the Cunard Line to enter into another agreement with the continental lines. Lord InverClyde was approached on the matter a few weeks ago, but naturally the Cunard Line prefers to stand alone. Herr Ballin, as a result, has initiated a rate war to America. Whether there is to be an extension of the conflict or not, the Cunard Company have a right to demand that the German Government should compel the fair working of the central stations on its borders.

RUMOUR OF A KABUL MISSION.

We learn that there is no truth in the sensational story which has got into circulation to the effect that Lord Curzon before leaving India nominated a mission which is now being held in readiness to proceed to Kabul at a moment's notice. Lord Curzon did not nominate anything of the kind, the members of such a mission have not been appointed nor has a mission been proposed to his Highness the Amir. It is, of course, true that the question of the Amir visiting India to renew the treaties made by his father with the Government of India was at one time under discussion. His Highness, not having been able to get away from Afghanistan for this purpose, it requires no great stretch of imagination to suppose that the alternative might be adopted of sending a mission to Kabul instead. No steps in this direction, however, have so far been taken and there is no urgency whatever about the matter.

WE understand that the recommendations for the Birthday Honours in India this month were made by Lord Curzon.

IT is probable a Committee will shortly be assembled in Simla to consider the question of water-supply and electric power for the station.

MATTERS remain unchanged in Tibet, but General Macdonald is closely engaged in organising the Transport and Supply service for the column that is to move to the relief of Gyantse.

THE opinions of the Local Governments on the Police Commission Report are still being awaited by the Government of India with a view to being forwarded to the Secretary of State.

AN immense trade in the export of wheat from the Punjab is now proceeding, between six and seven thousand tons reaching Karachi by rail daily. The North-Western State Railway is reaping the full benefit of this traffic, and it has broken all previous records of earnings during the last few weeks.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PORTER, R. E., who has just been appointed Mint Master at Calcutta, will proceed next year to the United States to see the system at work in the San Francisco and Philadelphia Mints, which are credited with being the most efficient in the world. He will make himself acquainted with the details regarding the electric machinery employed as it is intended to have eventually the very latest pattern of installation in the Calcutta and Bombay Mints.

OWING to the heavy rains and abnormal floods, the gemming industry in the Ratnapura District of Ceylon has been affected to a considerable extent. A leading gem merchant of Colombo says that [illegible] gems are very scarce just now. Since last month no gems have been received in Colombo owing to the pits being unworkable and it is reported that gemming will not be resumed for another month or so. At ordinary times the monthly output of gems represent about Rs. 6,000.

SOME interesting facts on the subject of the girl student in America are given in the "Girls' Realm" by Mrs. John Van Vorst. There are 15,000 girls at college in the United States studying and preparing for careers in exactly the same way as the men students at Oxford or at one of the American colleges. There are 335 colleges where men and girls are educated together, Princeton being the only great University where women are not admitted to part all of the course. There are 150 colleges for women alone; the best of these are Vassar, Barnard, Bryn-Mawr, Radcliff, Wellesley, and Smith. There are, besides, 22,000 girls studying at professional schools throughout the country. Clearly there is no lack of facilities for the American girl who would learn.

MR. THEODORE MORISON, Principal of the Aligarh College, will, owing to family reasons, resign his post next March. His successor has not yet been decided upon, but seniority points to Mr. Cornah, now Headmaster in the College. Mr. Morison's retirement will be a very serious loss to the College, with which he has been connected for some sixteen years. Since he succeeded the late Mr. Theodore Beck in 1899, says the "Pioneer," he has more than maintained the best traditions of the College, and its present high standard of excellence is mainly due to his deep personal interest in all that concerns the welfare of the students in his charge. He has just the qualities of scholarship, tact and knowledge of men which are required to ensure the success of an institution of this kind.

A RUSSIAN correspondent, unnamed, writes to the "Standard":—It is rumoured that the recent disturbances in Warsaw have been followed by wholesale executions by Administrative order without any form of civil trial. The number of persons stated to have been hanged in Warsaw alone is 600. Although disturbances are not yet reported from other of the principal towns of European Russia, there is a general similarity in the intelligence from all parts concerning the exceptional activity of the secret police and the frequent disappearances of persons persumably suspected of implication in political plots. In Kronstadt, where an attempt is reported to have been made to injure the forts, there have also been executions under military law. In Moscow recently an eye-witness reports that 80 coffins, under military escort, were taken out of the town at dead of night by an unfrequented road, which was picketed with soldiers, and buried, presumably in the woods, where soldiers had previously been observed maintaining an inviolable cordon. There is a nervous feeling in the very air, and even the most sober-minded are drawing ominous conclusions from the significant fact that the regiments stationed in European Russia are being retained in their places, and only the Reservists called up under the mobilisation orders are being forwarded to the front.

THE Bill introduced by Mr. Wyndham for the reduction of the salary of all future holders of the position of Lord Chancellor of Ireland from £8,000 to £6,000 per annum, will render it of interest to know that the Irish Chancellor is the most highly paid judicial personage in the United Kingdom, writes a home contemporary. The salary of the English Chancellor is no doubt £10,000 a year, but of that sum £5,000 is paid to him for the discharge of his judicial duties as Lord Chancellor, and the remaining £5,000 as his salary as Speaker of the House of Lords. The Irish Lord Chancellor's salary is paid for judicial functions alone. By a curious custom an Irish Chancellor on coming into office gets £1,000 for "outfit." This allowance owes its origin to the custom of appointing members of the English Bar to the Lord Chancellorship in Ireland and recouping them for the expense incident to a change of residence from London to Dublin. For the last sixty years, members of the Irish Bar have filled the post of Irish Chancellor, and the allowance to them of a sum of £1,000 which has been paid twice in one year to the same Lord Chancellor on his appointment and reappointment to the Chancellorship, is an unjustifiable waste of public money.

ARGENTINA SHOWS.

PROFESSOR ROBERT WALLACE has published through Messrs. Simpkin Marshall and Company Limited, an interesting account of ARGENTINE SHOWS AND LIVE STOCK with numerous illustrations. The report is the result of a six months' tour in Argentina in 1903, in which the writer studied the agricultural condition of the country and the quality of its live stock. Argentina is making grand strides in every direction—railway, agricultural, commercial and educational—and Professor Wallace's description of the Show held in Palermo in 1903, and of the rural conditions he observed in other parts of Argentina, proves the serious consideration given of recent years to every branch of agriculture Palermo is a fashionable suburb of Buenos Ayres and in its public park twenty-five acres were allotted to the show of horses, cattle, sheep and machinery which exhibited the vast resources of Argentina and would do credit to many an older country. To improve the Criollo breed of horses peculiar to the country, which had become much deteriorated by efforts made to produce chiefly the weedy kind of racer that was wanted at the weekly race-meetings in the Republic, and in supplying the sort of "camp" horse oftenest required as a worker presented seemingly greater difficulties than the introduction of an entirely new strain. Besides neglect of the finer qualities of the Criollo horse the fattest mares were sent to the boiling-down works which had been established in 1843 to supply grease. It will be easily recognised that the fittest of the Criollo race did not survive. The breed might be much improved, but the importation of the Clydesdale, the Suffolk Punch, the Hackney, the Yorkshire coaching horse and even the American trotter has introduced so much new blood into the country that the Criollo is almost entirely relegated to the distant quarters of Argentina. The Palermo show had plenty of splendid specimens of all these breeds.

In the cattle section the Shorthorns, Herefords, polled Angus and many others were remarkably fine and the judge specially invited from England or rather Scotland, Mr. Alexander M. Gordon expressed the highest approval of the show cattle. There were more exhibits than there was room to accommodate. High prices were given for the animals on sale, the highest for a pedigree Shorthorn was £962 and the average was £245 on a total of 149 animals of this class. Herefords and Durhams did as well, and the photographs of the prize beasts here show that they compare favorably with those of the parent country. The sheep are mostly of the true merino type, the history of the introduction of which to Argentina is creditable to the energy of all concerned. There is magnificent pasture ground for all these animals, and they flourish accordingly.

Dairying has lately been taken up on the best lines. It was not so popular formerly, for the foreign meat business was that on which Argentina spent its energies for many years, but now the separators and the creameries do a large and thriving business and dairy cattle are specially attended to. Here also milk is dried on a large scale by the method invented by Drs. Just and Hatmaker. Milk separated or unseparated is passed through a machine which subjects it to a temperature of 110°; from this it comes forth as powder. When wanted for use the addition of warm water brings it back to its original state. Experts say this process perfectly sterilises the milk, while it preserves all, even to colour and taste, of the component parts of milk. This dried milk is made of three sorts, of the fluid direct from the cow, of the milk with half the cream left in, and of entirely separated milk. The last sort is utilised in practical England in chocolate and bon-bon making, for vermicelli, pastry and all kinds of confectionery. For some time the separated milk was greatly in excess of the demand in Argentina, and a new industry sprang up in Tandil, whereby the milk was coagulated with a mineral acid and eventually manufactured into buttons and fancy articles that imitated ivory. Every new invention for attaining rapidity in milking, cream-separating, and butter-making is adopted. One churn was exhibited which produced butter in from three to four minutes according to the state of the cream. Lawrence and Kennedy's modern development of the mechanical milker, the "Thistle," invented by a canny Scot, Dr. Shields of Glasgow, was in use at Palermo and is patronised in Argentina. With this a man and a boy armed with four vacuum cans are able to milk eight cows in four minutes. There will not be room in the world for the pretty girl to poetically and musically milk her cows, or the tripping dairymaid to preside over her slowly rotating churn, with these milkers and combined separators and butter makers. Four minutes while the milk bubbles in the pail will give little leisure for Tennyson's "buzzings of the honied hours."

Among agricultural machinery that finds favour in the dry and sunny lands of Argentina is the Harvester called the "Sunshine." This has already made its name in Australia and wherever in great stretches of corn-land the grain ripens evenly. The harvester is drawn through the standing corn by three horses while it combs off the heads, these being then automatically raised to a threshing drum, freed by it from the husks and dropped into a winnower and grader that makes no mistakes in separating chaff from grain, the former falling into a receptacle, the latter being elevated to the top of the machine where it is cleaned and screened, divided into firsts and seconds and discharged into bags, ready for market. Any grains found with their coats on are not alone rejected but returned to the thresher, broken and rivelled, grain and weed seeds are all rejected from "firsts" and relegated to the "seconds" bags. One man suffices to drive the team and controls by means of levers, the operations of the harvester. If the crop be good, its day's work disposes of 100 bags or 400 bushels, and all the trouble of reaping, binding, stacking, and threshing by manual labour is done away with. Such a harvester might be utilised in the sunny wheat-fields of Gujarat or Bengal. In Australia it is calculated that the whole cost of its operations is one shilling per acre. So convincing was the display of its power at the Palermo Show of 1903 that large orders for it were received and a train was despatched from Buenos Ayres to the corn districts with seventy-six harvesters, the train being half a mile long, and consisting of 76 trucks, each carrying a McKay's machine. This is not alone a triumph for the inventor of the "Sunshine", here called "La Australiana" but it shows what progress Argentina has made in growing its own wheat. Seventy years ago, it imported that grain, now the flour of the Argentine Mills in Buenos Ayres, which are on the most modern lines, and are driven by machinery, makes what is claimed to be the finest bread in the world.

The Railways of Argentina earn large dividends for the shareholders by the transport of the ever-increasing produce of the fertile plains through which the La Plata river flows; wool, wheat, maize, potatoes, linseed and, latterly, wine and sugar have largely increased and some items have doubled in the amount exported since 1899. Professor Wallace does well to draw attention to the satisfactory condition of the country. South America does not always conjure up ideas of energy and efficient organisation, but Argentina does not lag behind any land in her determination to develop the enormous resources of her fertile plains.

THE grandfather of thirty-two grandchildren has been successfully sued for breach of promise—damages £150. He was an undertaker, and (according to the lady's counsel) "had the reputation of being notoriously—he might almost say flagrantly—pious." The lady would seem to be lucky to get the money and not its pious owner.

IN the "Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Trades Journal" appears an article which gives the reasons why Jamaica oranges can be had for nothing in Jamaica and do not pay for packing. A car of oranges from Kendal to Kingston (thirty odd miles) costs £14-6s.; the same car laden with bananas costs merely £8. A distinction is made in favour of bananas. Orange marmalade made in Europe can be bought at 4 1-2d. per pound jar in Jamaica, so that it does not pay to make marmalade; and the demand for orange wine is small compared with the supply. So oranges are left to fall and rot.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

JAPS' NORTHWARD ADVANCE.

ANOTHER MINE DISASTER.

EXPLOSION NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Reuter from Tokio wires that the transport Taihokamaru was laying mines at the entrance of Port Arthur yesterday evening, when a mine exploded killing nineteen and injuring nine of those on board.

The Taihokamaru was damaged but not seriously.

The Japanese have seized a fleet of junks laden with flour and rice off Chifu and complained to the Taotai that foreign merchants there are shipping goods to Port Arthur.

A Russian Ukase has been issued calling out the Reserves in 61 districts of various Russian Provinces.

LONDON, June 15.

Despatches from Generals Kuropatkin, Kharkevitch and Stackelburg have been received at St. Petersburg which confirm the reports of severe fighting North of Port Adams and appear to indicate a general advance of the Japanese northwards from Kwantung.

General Kharkevitch reports all night fighting between the 11th and 12th south of Wafangtien, resulting apparently in Russian retirement toward the station of Wafangkau east of Fuchau.

General Stackelburg reports a battle on the 14th, in which the Japanese repeatedly assaulted the Russian position south of Wafangkan, and claims that the Russians retained their position but admits their losses were severe, and that a regimental Commander was killed and General Gerngross wounded.

General Kuropatkin mentions that the strength of the advancing Japanese is two divisions.

General Kuropatkin also reports that 3,000 Japanese are advancing on Huajenhsien, north-east of Feng-huang-cheng on the Mukden road.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Russian warship Novik yesterday emerged from Port Arthur and attacked the blockading squadron.

News has arrived that Admiral Skrydloff's squadron has swooped down southward and is engaging the Japanese in the Korean Straits.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following telegram was received on Tuesday night by the Japanese Consul in Bombay, from his Government :—

Admiral Togo reports: While the Taihokumaru was laying mines in the face of the enemy on the night of the 13th instant, one mine exploded killing one officer and 19 men and wounding two officers and seven men. The damage to the ship was slight.

LESSONS OF THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR.

Immediately after landing on the Liaotung Peninsula, a detachment of the Japanese army moved swiftly across the Peninsula and took possession of the position at Pulantien. Two or three hundred Russians were occupying the place, but they do not appear to have offered any resistance. Another detachment was sent up the coast to take Pitsewo, the point at which the Japanese landing was effected in the war of 1894-5.

Pulantien had historical interest for the Japanese (says the "Japan Daily Mail"). It was there that the Chinese made one of the few really able strategical moves standing to their credit in the campaign of 1894-5. At two places the Liaotung Peninsula takes the form of narrow isthmus. Those places are Pulantien on the north and Kinchow on the south. When the Japanese troops had marched down the Peninsula and had just taken Port Arthur, news suddenly reached General Yamaji, who commanded the invading force that the Chinese had moved down from Fuchow and occupied Pulantien. It was terribly significant intelligence, for it meant that the invaders were reduced as the Japanese proverb has it, to the condition of a rat in a bag. Their communications were cut and they were shut into a trap. They had left at Pulantien, however, a small force of twenty men under a sergeant. This little band understood the situation. The sergeant conjured them to resist to the death, and aided by a number of transport coolies, they succeeded in holding a large Chinese force at bay until Major-General Nogi, by a forced march, arrived at the head of a brigade of troops, and the situation was saved. This Pulantien is now in the possession of the Japanese.

FLOATING MINES.

LAWFUL AND UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.

RUSSIA'S POSITION.

Although there is no exact precedent to assist at defining Russia's position and responsibility for damage caused by floating mines, writes a Legal Correspondent in the "Daily Chronicle," yet international usage with regard to lawful and unlawful weapons throws some light on the subject. The general rule is that all weapons which add to the cruelty of warfare without conducing to its termination are unlawful, but no weapon is unlawful merely because of the amount of suffering it entails. The use of particular weapons has been condemned from very early times. Poisoned weapons were the first to be proscribed by civilised nations from the time of the Roman Empire and the cross-bow was prohibited by the Lateran Council in 1139 as a diabolical weapon. When muskets were invented the Chevalier Bayard held them to be an unfair innovation in the rules of war, and ordered all musketeers who fell into his hands to be slain without delay. Later on the employment of hollow shot and red-hot shot and the practice of loading cannon with "langrel," composed of nails, knife-blades, bits of old iron, &c., which made horrible wounds, were considered contrary to the rules of military law. Red-hot shot was employed by Frederick the Great and France accused Great Britain of using it in the early part of the nineteenth century which however this country indignantly denied.

There is little doubt that if damage is done to neutral property through Russia's action, full compensation can be obtained. An instructive case was furnished during the Franco-Prussian War, when six British vessels were sunk in the Seine by Prussian troops in order to prevent French gunboats proceeding up the river and interfering with Prussian military operations. The Prussians appear to have used unnecessary violence, but the British Government did not deny that they were acting within their rights, and made no complaint upon full compensation being paid, including the value of the ships and their cargoes, with interest, and the expenses of the seamen home.

A CELEBRATED "SECRET PLAN."

It may be interesting to note that Great Britain has in her possession a secret war plan, the invention of the renowned seaman, Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald, and considered by him capable of destroying any fleet or fortress in the world. He first proposed it as early as 1811, when it was referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Duke of York, Lord Keith, Lord Exmouth, and the two Congreves, who pronounced it to be infallible, irresistible, but inhuman. On this ground it was not adopted, but when the inventor entered the service of Chili he was pledged not to use it for any other country than his own. After his re-admission to the English Navy this secret plan was several times urged on the Admiralty and the Government, particularly during the Russian War of 1854-6, when Dundonald offered to use it to reduce Cronstadt and Sebastopol to ruins, but on every occasion it was put on one side as too terrible and inhuman, though always with the positive declaration that it was capable of producing the results which Dundonald claimed for it. The secret plan has, of course, never been made public, and the only clue that we have as to its nature is Lord Dundonald's statement in a letter to Sir James Graham that by its means the garrison would be expelled from Constantinople and possession obtained at least during sufficient time to enable the chief defences to be blown up and the harbour fleet destroyed. This suggests the employment of shells, producing suffocating fumes similar to lyddite.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE LEASE OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

Statement by Earl Percy.

DEPENDS ON PORT ARTHUR'S FATE.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Norman asked whether the lease of Wei-hai-wei terminates immediately the Japanese occupy Port Arthur.

Earl Percy, in reply, said that by the Convention of 1898, Great Britain leases Wei-hai-wai as long as Russia occupies Port Arthur.

LORD MILNER THREATENED.

Arrest of Anarchists

In consequence of recent threats against the life of Lord Milner, three supposed foreign Anarchists have been arrested at Johannesburg.

THE PLAGUE AT ADEN.

Aden has been declared a plague infected port.

DISMISSAL OF LORD DUNDONALD.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Advices from Ottawa state that an order of Council has been promulgated dismissing Lord Dundonald for grave indiscretion and insubordination and deeply regretting that an officer of his rank so regrettably failed to appreciate the principles of constitutional government.

THE HUNT CUP RACE.

Betting and Result.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Royal Hunt Cup.

Csardas	1
Hazafi	2
Wild Oats	3

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The following is the latest betting on the Royal Hunt Cup race to be run to-morrow :—

10 to 1 against Melayr.
100 to 9 against Robert le Diable.
100 to 8 against Wild Oats
100 to 8 against Kilglass
100 to 8 against Cossack
100 to 6 against Niphetos.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes :—

Merry Andrew	1
Pure Gold	2
Pradella	3

THE CHARGE AGAINST A PORT TRUST OFFICIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

The case against Mr. Nicoll, Assistant Secretary of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, who is charged with the misappropriation of Rs. 1,200, was further gone into before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, when the acting Vice-Chairman and the Treasurer of the Port Commissioners gave evidence.

The Vice-Chairman said that altogether Rs. 6,000 was taken by Nicoll from the funds in his control. Witness gave the accused every chance to refund the money but he could not and the matter was then reported to the Commissioners, who decided to prosecute.

The case was adjourned till the 20th instant.

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION AGAINST A CASHIER.

In the case of Soshee Bhusan Chuckerbutty, Cashier, Preventive Officers' Mutual Benefit Fund, the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day framed a charge against him for criminal misappropriation of Rs. 2,000. The accused in his statement said that Mr. Mafflin, the Chief Inspector, Customs Preventive Service, had got him into this trouble as he refused to give him a loan of Rs. 2,000.

SIMLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The finals in the Polo Tournament to-day resulted in a win for the 15th Hussars who beat the Commander-in-Chief's Staff by two goals and four subsidiaries to two subsidiaries, the game being less unequal than these scores would seem to indicate.

The sides were :—The 15th Hussars—Courage, Kennard, Learmonth and Ratcliffe. The Commander-in-Chief's Staff—Hamilton, Maxwell, Barnes and Brooke.

There was a large gathering including Lord Kitchener. An auction of Freebooters' polo ponies took place afterwards.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

SITUATION AT GYANTSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent telegraphing from Gyantse under date June 12th via Kangma, June 13th states :—

The enemy nightly send small parties which attempt to fill in the covered way between the main camp and the Palla outpost. Solitary snipers in the ruined villages in the rear also annoy us.

The bombardment from the fort is as persistent as ever, but during the past few days the Tibetans have been chiefly engaged in strengthening their own defences.

The fort, which is about fourteen hundred yards from our camp, is built on a rock rising a sheer three hundred feet from the plain, and the western face is absolutely unscaleable. On the southern side opposite our camp, the rock is somewhat broken, and has a ruined building on every level spot. The road to the top runs zigzag up this face, and here the Tibetans have erected three series of diagonal walls, five feet high, with traverses and head cover. Loopholes appear every few feet.

We have counted 27 jingals or cannon, on this face. On the east and north the rock slopes gradually. A monastery is on another rock directly opposite the north face of the fort, which is the main position. Gyantse town lies in a hollow under the eastern face.

We are not yet aware how the north or east face is fortified or armed, but when Palla village was stormed a number of fresh guns were brought into play from an eastern angle, and it is therefore presumed that the rock has been fortified, and guns placed at all four-quarters. At the bottom of the rock two considerable villages threw out arms east and west. It is to the fortification of these villages that the enemy are now devoting attention. The walls have been strengthened and cannon placed in them.

A long wall has also been built two hundred yards outside the western village, from which a covered way has been projected towards a ruined house six hundred yards north-west of the Gurkha outpost.

This position of the Gyantse plain is about five miles wide from the fort on the right to a bare steep hill crowned by a monastery on the left. There are twelve large villages in the intervening space through which the Shigatse road runs.

Our scouts report both the monastery and the ridge above it and the villages as very strongly held.

Prisoners declaret that there are hree thousand warriors in the fort and two thousand in the monastery on the left. They say they do not know how many there are in the intervening villages, but it is probably not an exaggeration to say that seven or eight thousand are opposed to us.

Considering that the enemy are now known to possess numbers of rifles, and also considering the courage they have shown in the recent affairs the above facts are sufficient to indicate why the small garrison here has been obliged to act on the defensive.

The position, however, ought shortly to be altered as the re-inforcements are now moving up.

THE PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

PROPOSED INCREASED INVESTMENT.

VIEWS OF BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

In their reply to the Government of India, regarding the proposal now under the consideration of the Governor-General in Council to take power by legislation to increase the invested portion of paper currency reserve from ten to twelve crores of rupees and to make investment not in rupee securities but in sterling securities, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce state that they are unanimously of opinion that the invested portion of the paper currency reserve can be safely increased from ten to twelve crores of rupees. As to the advisability of making new investment in sterling securities, the Committee are in favour of this proposal notwithstanding that it involves a departure from a long established precedent. Although the Committee do not suggest any alteration of this kind being made in connection with the ten crores already invested, they consider it would be advisable to invest an additional two crores in sterling securities either of British Government or of the Government of India. It appears to them that in case of need, such securities would be more readily and quickly realised in London where they would no doubt be held than it would be possible with the rupee securities, either in India or in England, and occasions might arise for the speedy purchase of silver for which this investment would be available on the spot and the time required for transmission of gold from India would be saved.

THE FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

FANATIC SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LAHORE, JUNE 14.

With regard to the murder of a native policeman by a fanatic at Peshawar last Thursday, the following details have been received here :—

It appears that on the morning of the 9th instant a native policeman, while patrolling the Jamrud-road, about 200 yards from the Circular-road, met an insane-looking trans-frontier man, who aroused the policeman's suspicions. On being questioned, the man stated that he had come to Peshawar for "gaza".

The policeman at once closed with him, and was fatally stabbed in five or six places. The fanatic then made for the Queen's barracks, and, while making rushes at European soldiers, was arrested in a plucky manner by a native policeman. The man refused his name or residence, but is believed to be a Kumar Mullah.

He has been sentenced to death by the Additional District Magistrate, but the sentence is, however, deferred, pending enquiries as to the man's identity.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

Colonel Adams, Colonel on the staff Nowshera has sixty days' privilege leave from the 17th instant.

2nd Lieut Strong, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers who has qualified for admission to the Indian Army is posted to the Burma district.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Litchfield, Mr and Mrs C
Maulay Capt W G R
Willis, Capt S E R
Griffith, Capt R H
Roberts, Sgt Major
Cullen, Sgt Major
Dashwood, Sgt Major C
Barlow, Capt J F
Gow, Mr. John
Dean, Band Master
Reynolds Mr H
Dashwood, Mrs
Audain, Major G M
Hunter, Lt F Fraser
Burton, Lt W S Clerke
Storey, Mr E and 2 Masters
Beale, Mr P J
Kerr, Mr J H
Moore, Mr J
Turner, Lt Col G H
Linn, Mr J B
O'Connor, Mr W B
Porter, Mr S B
Malone, Lt
Puzey, Lt A K
Donald, Mr A K

NOTES FROM THANA.

THERE has been nothing much to chronicle since we all foregathered once more after the district season save rain, writes our Thana correspondent. In this respect we certainly have made a promising start as we are said to total twenty inches already. Of this amount over eleven inches are said to have fallen on the 11th instant and the Officer in charge of the rain guage declares that he lost some by not being able to empty the bottle fast eonugh.

Our European population is quite large for Thana. As many as fifteen people gathered in the badmintion shed one evening. There is serious talk of another tennis court and a cricket team, the latter with the assistance of some boys of the High School. Even a light four on the creek has been thought of. Some of us the residents on the distant hill with Horace have been heard to express a dislike of "Persicos apparatus" and do not seem to appreciate their daily journey of three miles through Thana rain to office. One of last year's victims has even gone so far as to suggest that the only proper use for the Government bungalows would be achieved by turning them into a European leper Asylum.

Thana jungles have yielded at least two tigers this year, one being the prize of the Commissioner N. D. Where they came from no one knows and they seem to be the last in the district.

N. B. "Persicos apparatus"—the Government bungalows are on "Persik" Hill.

STEVEDORE AND FREIGHT BROKER.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Deokaran Nanji, freight broker, doing business in the name and style of Messrs. Chagandas and Company, appeared to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. Shavax R. Bamanji, a stevedore. Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Billimoria, of Messrs. Pestonji Rustom and Colah, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution and the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, solicitors, apeared for the defence.

Mr. Deokaran Nanji, the accused having been exempted by the Magistrate from appearing in Court, did not put in an appearance. The exemption was granted on the ground that the accused could not attend the Court without suffering heavy loss in his business.

Mr. Davar asked the Court to re-consider the order of exemption made in favour of the accused. He said he had got evidence to prove that the accused had not much business to look after, and that his presence in Court would not affect it so much. There were other persons like Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy, Mr. Damoder Sunderdas, and others who were carrying on business on a larger scale than the accused, and who had come to give evidence in the case. Since the case was last adjourned the accused was heard to say that he had obtained an order for exemption, because he was much too respectable to go to Court.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the case was not at all as Mr. Davar put it. His client understood his responsibility and but for the great loss he would have to incur, he would have appeared in Court. He assured the Court and Mr. Davar that his client did not stand upon dignity as alleged, and did not consider it at all humiliating to be present in Court. Counsel undertook to produce the accused or any document in Court whenever his Worship required them to be produced.

Some further discussion followed and Mr. Davar put Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy into the box to prove what he had stated.

Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy, a steam-ship agent, examined by Mr. Davar, said he carried on business in the style of Messrs. Mackintosh and Company. He knew the accused whose business was chartering for speculating in freight. He knew very nearly what his business was. The accused came to office after 2 p. m. The accused had got three partners, two of whom were in Court. Messrs. Damoder Sunderdas, Jafer Jusef, were in Court on the day of the last hearing. The accused attended to his business from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m every day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta the witness said he was a man of extraordinary activity. Witness was chartering and speculating in freight and was also an agent. His business was perfectly bona fide. Deokaran chartered ships more than any one in Bombay. Witness chartered about 50 ships in a year. The accused dealt with all the shipping firms in Bombay. It was not a sort of business that required close attention. There was nothing extraordinary in it. Half of the ships chartered by the witness were let out to the accused every year. There were two firms by the name of Byrne, Nanji and Company and Chagandas and Company with which the accused was connected. Byrne, Nanji and Company were only brokers, but Chagandas and Company carried on chartering business. The accused had to guide, control and superintend the business of Chagandas and Company. To witness' knowledge the accused attended the European firms after two o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Manekji Rustomji Billimoria, solicitor, examined by Mr. Davar said, he was in Court last Wednesday, instructing Mr. Davar in the present case. Mr. Jivandas was in Court. There was a general conversation between the parties interested for a settlement of the case. The accused was then sent for.

Mr. Davar: And what was the reply you got.?

Mr. Mehta objected to this question. He submitted if all this was done to make the accused appear in Court any how, he would send for the accused just now, if his learned friend would allow him to go back to his business after a short time.

It was eventually arranged that the accused should appear in Court for a short time at the next hearing, after which he might be allowed to go back.

Before Mr. Davar proceeded with his case, Mr. Mehta drew the attention of the Court to certain defects in the complaint filed by Mr. S. R. Bomanji. Counsel pointed out that the defamatory words alleged to have been uttered by his client were not exactly set forth in the information. A mere interpretation had been put on the words by the complainant in his information and what appeared to have been stated against his client in the complaint was laid in indirect terms. Counsel quoted English law in support of his statement, and submitted that according to law the exact words should have been used.

The Magistrate said that it seemed to him that the information might quite easily be put in direct words. He did not think it necessary that the exact words should have been in the information.

Mr. Davar, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the complainant was doing the business of a stevedore for a long time and commanded the confidence of the owners and charterers of steamers. There was some dispute some time ago with reference to the s.s. Croxdale between the owners of the steamer and the accused's firm. In that dispute a reference was made to the complainant and the accused's firm had to pay a large sum of money. Since that the accused had borne grudge against the complainant, and had never lost an opportunity to pursuade other people not to employ his client as stevedore. The accused went on making statements against the complainant continuously to the effect that the latter had not the capacity and powers of meeting his engagements as stevedore. On the 4th May the accused had a conversation with Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy in the presence of three or four other presons with regard to the s.s. Helizones which had been chartered by Mr. Chabildas and for which the complainant was engaged as stevedore.

In the meanwhile the complainant came up. Mr. Hanesley, who had heard the conversation, told the complainant what the accused had said about him to Mr. Chabildas. Mr. Davar said that was something derogatory and was as under:—"The s. s. Helizone which is chartered by you is sure to come on demurrage and will not be loaded in time because Shiavax (complainant) is stevedore for the steamer. Shiavax is an unfit man for that business and is incapable of performing his duties and carrying on the work he has undertaken." The complainant questioned the accused as to the statement and the accused did not deny having said so. On the contrary the accused said he made the statement because he honestly believed it to be true. Mr. Davar, in conclusion, said that the statement was false and malicious and likely to injure his client in his business.

Evidence of the complainant and Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy was then recorded and the case was adjourned.

THE "Rapid Review" says that Lord Curzon's writing was so bad at Oxford that when he wrote to a relative and to a friend with whom he was wont to be candid about that relative's shortcomings, and put the letters into the wrong envelopes, no harm resulted. His kinsman surmised that the illegible scrawl must be a request for money, and favourably responded on that hypothesis.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal council hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey presiding. There were also present. Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Michael Kennedy, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

TOWN DUTIES FRAUDS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding certain frauds committed in connection with the refund of Town Duties. The Commissioner in his letter stated :—

In September 1902 an anonymous letter, giving particulars of a case of fraud in connection with the refund of Town Duty on two consignments of goods exported from the Carnac Bunder Station of the B.B. and C. I. Railway, was received, and on enquiry the information was found to be correct. Further enquiries were then instituted not only at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Goods Station, but also at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, and with the consent of the Railway authorities and with a special staff sanctioned by the Standing Committee, these enquiries were extended over the whole of the year 1902. The result was the discovery of frauds of an extensive kind, the loss to the Municipality being a large sum. The general nature of the frauds was the difference in the entries in the Railway consignment notes with those in the corresponding Town Duty export notes.

In addittion to the above, Town Duty export notes were presented in support of claims for which no corresponding Railway consignment note could be produced, thus clearly showing the reckless manner in which fictitious claims were being passed off on the Municipality as genuine. The total amount of the claims to which objection was taken in the first instance amounted to Rs. 44,649-14-0, but acting on the advice of the Municipal Solicitors that in certain classes of discrepancies recovery could not be legally enforced this amount was reduced to Rs. 17,485-12-0, of which Rs. 10,397-12-0 has been recovered up to date. These frauds could not have occurred without at least great laxity on the part of the Railway officials, but it is only fair to state that on the facts being brought to light, the Railway authorities dealt promptly with the officials conerned and have given every assistance in the enquiries. A criminal prosecution was instituted by the Municipality against the principal exporter concerned and a Railway subordinate, but the Chief Presidency Magistrate, while admitting that extensive frauds had taken place, felt compelled to dismiss the charge as he did not consider a criminal intention had been proved against the accused. It becomes now the duty of the Municipality to protect its revenue by taking measures to prevent, as far as possible, a recurrence of such wholesale frauds. With the object in view I have been in communication with the representatives of both the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a meeting held on the 26th ultimo it was decided that it was most desirable, while the Railway Companies should still deal with the Town Duty documents, that a Municipal staff should be employed to regularly check the documents with the Railway documents, and in addition exercise a general supervision over the refund exports by test inspection of the goods. I have now accordingly the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the employment of a staff for this purpose.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas the consideration of the subject was postponed till the next weekly meeting.

QUESTION OF A MEMBER'S FEE.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Chairman from the Municipal Secretary forwarding for orders a letter from Mr. Joseph Baptista on the question of the payment to him of his fee for the meeting of the Standing Committee held on the 25th May last at which he was late by about seven minutes.

Dr. Vieges said the letter should be forwarded to the Chief Accountant and the Auditor for remarks.

Dr. Dadachanji proposed that the Commissioner be requested to obtain counsel's opinion on the question.

Mr. Macdonald said it would be an insult to their inteligence to refer the matter which was so clearly laid down by law to counsel.

Dr. Viegas did not consider the matter should be referred to counsel.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola thought that the matter should be referred to a Committee authorising it to take counsel's opinion if it deemed it necessary to do so.

Dr. Dadachanji's proposition on being put to the vote was negatived.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna moved an amendment that the present practice should be continued and it was agreed to.

HOUSING MUNICIPAL BIGARIES.

The Committee considered the following report of their Sub-Committee on the question of housing municipal bigaries on the Tardeo Flats: These bigaries, who number 138 in all are at present accommodated in temporary sheds to the east of Arthur Road Hospital, which are reported by the Commissioner to be in a very insanitary condition, being overcrowded and subject to annual outbreaks of plague. It is therefore urgently necessary to provide suitable accommodation for the bigaries the accommodation required being 3 chawls each containing 20 rooms. The Health Officer is of opinion that there is no better site for the construction of these quarters than the Municipal ground on which the sheds in which the bigaries are at present encamped stand. The csst of constructing permanent quarters on this site is estimated at Rs. 27,900. If semi-permanent quarters are constructed the cost will be about Rs. 13,623. The Commissioner does not approve of the proposal to spend so large a sum as Rs. 13,621 on semi-permanent quarters, and recommends the early construction of permanent quarters. The Sub-Committee are also of the same opinion, and beg to advise that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the construction of permanent quarters for the Tardeo Flats bigaries on the site recommended by the Health Officer, the cost (Rs. 27,000) being met, in the first instant, from surplus loan and other balances, pending subsequent adjustment against such funds as may be finally provided for the work of constructing quarters for Municipal halalkhores and bigaries in different wards of the City. The question of providing accommodation for the halalkhores and bigaries in other wards of the City is still under consideration, and in regard to it the Sub-Committee will submit a further report.

The report was adopted.

CAST-IRON PIPES.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner—"I have to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of cast-iron pipes, specials, &c. required for the diversion of the 32" Vehar Main six tenders have been received. I forward herewith 3 tabulated statements marked A. B and C showing the rates, &c., of each tender for delivery at the junction of Arthur and DeLisle Roads, at Vincent Road and at Coorla Creek, respectively from which it will be seen that the tender of Messrs John Fleming & Co. Agents for D Y. Stewart & Co. Ltd., of Glasgow, is the lowest. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of their tender as under—(1) At rates aggregating Rs. 3,05,813-12-0 if delivery is taken at the junction of Arthur Road and DeLisle Road. (2) At rates aggregating Rs. 3,10,424-7-5 if delivered at Vincent Road, (3) At rates aggregating Rs. 3,15,034-14-3 if delivered at Coorla Creek. The places of delivery will be settled according to requirements, and the cost will be met out of the provision of Rs. 3,72,292-8-2 made for pipes etc. and in the estimate for the work.

The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs John Fleming and Co.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

The Hired Transport Nurani, Captain J. B. Bullen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Berbera, which port she left on the 8th instant. She brought 5 officers, 7 warrant officers, and 991 details and followers. The following are the names of the Saloon passengers :—

Captain Lindesay, 5th K. A. Rifles; Captain Barclay, B.C. Africa, ; Captain Becher, 54th C. Corps; Captain Hammond, 1st Dorset Regiment; Lieutenant Barnard, I. M. S., S. Sergeant Baker, I. Mis. List, S. Sargeant Vines, Field Park R. E., Conductors Wharton, Ordnance Department, Conducter Morris Field J. Department, Conductors Symons, S. and T. Corps, and Conductors Hall—Ind. Mis. List. Assistant Surgeon Holmes—I. S. M., Department. During the voyage two deaths occurred. One man died as the result of an accident, and the other died from scurvy. The Nurani entered the Prince's Dock, where the troops were landed and attached to the detail lines pending despatch to their destination. The Nurani experienced strong S.-W monsoon to within 50 miles of Bombay, thence moderate Westerly winds.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

The French School of Painting.

A WAGNER DISCOVERY.

"LADY FLIRT" AT THE HAYMARKET.

LONDON, MAY 27.

IT has become the commonplace of art criticism that the present-day facilities for travel and the diffusion of knowledge have rung the dethknell of schools in painting. The artist, by the aid of ticket agencies, can now sip at a thousand springs, and only the narrowest of surroundings can confine him to one. In this general levelling of opportunity the strong man still finds his chance, but the average performer has multiplied exceedingly. The history of schools in the end has been the history of a shepherd and his flock. Rarely, as in the rise of the Romantic Movement in France, a number of men, more or less accomplished, have been united by a community of ideas. For once in a way this was not a planetary soul encircled by its satellites. But one now sees the beginning and the end of the school system in any Paris studio. At the moment France, like England, lacks its strong man. The latest artistic fashion has spent itself. Artists no longer talk of "Impressionism" as the golden key. Their enthusiasm has been damped by the universal acceptance of their creed. They have been put out of countenance by the world asking for the fruits of the much-advertised discovery, and with a multiplicity of aims they have no school to hearten the efforts of mediocrity.

It is an unwholesome tradition of the juvenile painter in France that where he stays, there he must leave behind him the marks of his craft. So the walls of unpretentious hostellies are covered—salle a manger, salon and cafe—with the productions of current studentship. There are recorded the hopes and aspirations of French art, and to tell the brutal truth, if the record is complete the future is black indeed. One's memory goes back some thirty years to an inn, Madame Siron's, at Barbizon, where also had been recorded the prophecies of the day; but these told another story. The students of that time were still under the influence of Millet and Daubigny; and Bastien Le Page was the strong man of the hour. The work, one seems to think, had more humility, but assuredly many of the men which are met in these days at Madame Siron's table have risen to a fame that seems impossible to any of these painters of Picardy. We have united in assailing the Academy for its generous recognition of the amateur, but who can deny that here it is the amateur and little else! On is inclined to the view that the theories of Impressionism have complicated the methods of study. It is not art only but science also that has been dinned into their ears; and even while they sling paint with a certain readiness, their slinging is rarely to a worthy purpose. And yet even here are the traces of a school, for the one strong man—that is, relatively strong to his surroundings—has led the way up to a certain point, and the sheep have followed him. Some time during the last ten years that ingenious painter, Henri Le Sidaner, seems to have visited our auberge. He was not the Le Sidaner of to-day but his talent was clear enough to rally the weaker spirits to emulation. So round about him he has gathered a modest school just as significant in its way as many other schools of greater fame. And, as has been said, one cannot find enough in it to make one happy for the immediate future of French painting.

It is astonishing, if the news be true, that Wagner ever wrote a score entitled "Rule Britannia;" it is more astonishing that, once having written the score he should lose it; it is thricefold astonishing, in respect of its loss, that the manuscript which was apparently mislaid was a commission from the Philharmonic Society; fourfold astonishing is the further fact that it has been buried in a provincial town for years; fivefold is it astonishing that Wagner makes no reference to it (at least, so far as we are aware) in his voluminous correspondence; but, ultimately, it is astonishing, in Shakspeare's phrase, "beyond all whooping" that nearly a quarter of a century after his death the work should be found in that provincial town of which we have spoken. Although we are ready, if given sufficient proof, absolutely to believe the story as it is issued, we should like a little more detail, a little more confirmation, and a little more carefulness in the comparison of this manuscript with other signed manuscripts of Wagner's before we should at once fall down and worship the new work. We know little about the details so far of the discovery, but we well remember that a certain Thomas Chatterton set the whole literary world of England agog by his supposed discovery of certain manuscripts written by one of a former generation, the general opinion on which discovery does not at present lead one to suppose that that person of a former generation ever existed. We rather take this latter view in connection with the supposed Wagner discovery.

Certainly nothing had been spared by Mr. Charles Manners to make Saturday, the opening night of his occupation of Drury Lane Theatre for the purpose of a season of English opera, attractive. "Faust" had been selected for the opening performance, and every preparation had been made to secure a really popular success. The orchestra, which played very well throughout, under Mr. Eckhold, had been placed beneath a sort of gelatine awning in order to make the sound approach more nearly to the proportion which exists between voice and instrument at such a place, for example, as Bayreuth, where the band like truth may be found at the bottom of a well. It is rather a misfortune that the substance which is used to accomplish this end is a little dazzling to the eyes, reflecting as it does every wave of light that passes across the stage. Nevertheless, we have no doubt that the experiment was more successful than one could really gauge if one had compared the results without this peculiar sort of awning. Any way, Mr. Manners has the proud privilege of being able to assert, with the famous White Knight, "It's my own invention." Perhaps, too, there was a little eccentricity noticeable in some of the details of the evening. No doubt the public is to a large extent a very ignorant one in regard to the plots of various operas. Mr Manners, for example, has himself informed us of a veracious instance, in which a certain old lady was heard to exclaim that it was a pity that the old gentleman of the first act never appeared again—which, of course, proved the old lady's eccentric acquaintanceship with the personality of Faust. Mr. Foxton Ferguson, a little time before the raising of the curtain, came forward and gave the audience a chatty little lecture upon what the man of many cliches would call the immortal poem of the great German master, in the shape in which it has been allied to the great French master of music.

Mme. Fanny Moody took the part of Marguerite very charmingly indeed. Her voice is as fresh and as beautiful as ever it was. Perhaps occasionally she is inclined to vary the tone too little; every note is as sweet, as round, as pure, and as rich as every other. Of course, it would be hypercritical to object to a voice because it was uniformly excellent; but there is a certain uniformity of tone, of quality, and of unchangeableness which distinctly at times though quite rarely, makes the listener long for a break in the endless sweetness of such vocal effects. Take, as an example, "Fraulein Ternina; her voice can never be described as of the sweet, rich order; yet such passion, such meaning, such terrible intensity, and such variety does she throw into it, that one is simply astonished at the intellectuality of her singing; in Johnson's famous words, the English singer never falls below expectation, while the German often surprises; the flights of the German singer are higher, while the Englishwoman remains longer on the wing, and thus it is that one now and then has a certain feeling of "sweetness overdone" in listening to Mme. Fanny Moody. Miss Gertrude Alexander took the part of Martha, Mr. William Dever that of Valentine, and Mr. F. Clendon that of Wagner. Miss Teify Davies was extremely pretty in the part of Siebel, and sang the famous Flower Song in the Garden Scene very charmingly indeed. As we said at the beginning, the chorus was in every respect capital, and the scenery was excellently well managed. At the end of the opera a delightful but rather extraordinary little incident occurred. Mephistopheles (Mr. Charles Manners), in the full costume of his devilry, led forward Mme, Fanny Moody attired as Marguerita and despite the amazing combination of the Devil and his Victim being on realistic and perfectly good terms, took the house into a little financial confidence. We were assured that on the whole "Faust" had been run at a loss of fifty pounds. We do not know if Mr. Manners meant to make us all very unhappy by the publication of such a fact, but though we could not refrain from extending our heartfelt sympathy both to Mephistopheles and to Marguerita over their little financial loss, we own that the circumstances under which the announcement was made seemed just a trifle entertaining. Imagine Parsifal and Kundry announcing to a breathless house that they had just lost twopence over the Graal Scene.

"Lady Flirt," the play produced at the Haymarket is officially described as a comedy from the French of Paul Gavault and Georges Berr. Who Englished it is not stated. It appears to be an adaptation rather than a translation, and may conceivably have been produced as affording Mr. Cyril Maude a part peculiarly suited to his abilities in the Comte de la Roche, the only character of any substance that is French. And it is mainly to the excellent acting of Mr. Maude and his chief associates that the piece owed its very favourable reception. For there is in the piece little that is new and less that is lifelike. It is artificial to a degree. It is based on a letter carefully written in the interests of drama, and an act of self-sacrifice commoner on the stage than in life. The Comte is a philanderer. He is a butterfly; it is not clear whether he has any sting, and has for the moment settled, as far as he can settle, on Lady Melborough, the young and rather neglected wife of an assiduous but obtuse member of the British Embassy in Paris. She has a friend, Lady Tonbridge, a widow with about fifty strings to her bow, presumably the Lady Flirt of the title. She induces Lady Melborough to break off relations with the lady tormentor. But the Comte, though he has many irons in the fire, the temperature of which is left in doubt, so many that he inadvertently addresses Lady Melborough as Coralie, the name of a less exalted flame with whom he motors, is not to be dismissed without a struggle. He sends Lady Melborough a letter. The envelope bears no name or address, and the letter mentions no name but his own, which is in bad odour. Melborough, naturally in the circumstances, takes the letter to be intended for his wife, as indeed it is. But Lady Tonbridge declares it to be meant for her, and by so doing causes misunderstandings which delay, and at one time threaten for ever to preclude her becoming the wife of Lord Melborough's brother Paul. It seems a strange step for her to take. We cannot help recalling one of the truest lines of the play, which lays down that society is based on the treachery of woman to woman. And Lady Tonbridge, mind you, is no raw, romantic girl. She is a widow who, still in her prime, knows the world, and is not the woman to encourage drama on the impulse of the moment. All ends happily, of course, at the Haymarket it always does. The wife confesses her folly to her husband, and is forgiven. Paul, who sees through the fraud almost from the first, will marry Lady Tonbridge. And the Comte will have to seek out another objective for his quaint and diverting attentions. The theme, though artificial, might, if made the melodramatic most of, yield stirring scenes for a whole evening. But strong fare is not in favour at the Haymarket, which is not a restaurant but a light refreshment buffet.

THE SHADY SIDE OF MODERN ITALY.

"SURVIVALS OF HER DEGRADED PAST."

In a letter occupying over a column of the "Morning Post," Mr. J. Stanley Little, writing from Liguria, replies to Mr. Bagot's criticism of his articles on "The Cheaper Riviera." Mr. Little admits that financial considerations play a most important part in retarding the growth of Italian unity, also that the constant moving about of the conscript Army is doing much to obliterate lingual and racial differences and that the clergy have exercised a stagnating influence, which is being removed by education. But the fact remains, he contends that however feeble for practical purposes the influence of a religious belief on the lives of many persons who are sincere believers, the entire breaking away from sacerdotalism, putting blank negation of any theological faith in its place has resulted very generally in gross materialism.

"I do assert that the rejection of religious belief by a large section of the people especially in the great centres of population has resulted in the deepening and widening of that sordid side of Italian character which is perhaps the most disquieting symptom to those who watch sympathetically the growth of the New Italy."

After referring to Italian callousness and brutality towards animals, Mr. Little touches on the Press:—

"The lighter illustrated papers vie with those of France in grossness, while they are not relieved by that daintiness of drawing and design which make for forgiveness. Picture postcards of the most questionable character are exhibited everywhere. The passion of the modern Italian for the trivial and meretricious in pictorial, and indeed in every art, shows that whatever progress Italy has made, the people from the art point of view have in no wise emerged from the condition of utter darkness in which for three centuries or so they have been stranded."

The Italian of the towns, says Mr. Little, is "the most underbred of mortals":—

"With the Spaniard his curiosity is intense, it amounts to a disease, and curiosity in the adult is always the characteristic of primitive or decadent races or individuals. Anything attracting him the Italian makes the target of his eyes. A handsome woman, armed as she may be with her full share of British phlegm, and with that indifference and apparent unconsciousness of her human environment which marks the wellbred of all peoples, finds it is almost impossible to pass through the streets of Florence, Turin, or any large town in North Italy and maintain that aloofness of manner which is her normal attitude. A gentlewoman dare not move out unattended by her maid or her male folk and even then she is not allowed to be unconscious of the attention and interest she excites."

One discovers quickly, too, how that Italian politeness and Italian compliments have nearly always an ulterior motive, so far, at least, as the people one meets in the streets, in the cafes, markets shops, and restaurants are concerned. Italian gentlefolk, however, are like all other gentlefolk, whatever the real character may be, the exterior leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. Little, dealing with the extortionate charges to which, he says the English visitor is subjected, attributes this to his countrymen—"the demoralisation of a whole nation resulting from their lavishness throughout successive generations." It is impossible, he declares, to make the Italian understand that there is such a thing as a poor Englishman. Mr. Little concludes: "Though I believe fully in the regeneration of Italy, I am not blind to the many survivals of her degraded past—more immediate past, that is to say—which still cling to her. She has much leeway to make up."

THE FIRST WESTERN SCHOLAR IN TIBET.

As the outcome of a series of articles on the first Western scholar to penetrate into the terra incognita of Tibet, the Munich "Allgemeine Zeitung," (Beilage No. 30) concludes that this distinction belongs to the German Jesuit Father Gruber. In 1661, at which date he was a missionary in China, Gruber went from Peking in company with the Dutch father Dorville, and managed to make the first tour of investigation in Tibet. His report is still considered an excellent production especially in reference to geography and in its description of the shrines of the country. It is known that Dorville died on the journey, and that Gruber returned to Europe by way of Smyrna. Professor von Richthofen, in his work on China, sketches this journey through Tibet, which from the starting point in Peking covered two hundred and fourteen days.—"Nation" (New York).

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

THE AFFAIRS OF WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

THE CALCUTTA PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The following is a continuation of Mr. Justice Henderson's judgment in the application made on behalf of the Official Trustee in the matter of Wm. Watson & Co.'s Insolvency in the Calcutta Insolvency Court.

Assuming, however, that the adjudication in Bankruptcy in England was no bar to the jurisdiction of this Court to make the orders of the 1st February, complained of, it has been contended that in-as-much as the vesting order of the Bombay Court was there subsisting all the assets of the insolvents had already vested in the Official Assignee of Bombay and therefore there were no assets upon which the vesting order of this Court could operate. The effect of a previous vesting order made in this country was discussed in Re Aranrayal Sabapathy I.L.R.21 Bombay 297 Strachey J. expressed himself satisfied without any doubt whatever that no subsequent vesting order made in India could affect the rights acquired under a previous vesting order made also in India. All that an official assignee could obtain by virtue of a subsequent vesting order made in another court in India, it was said, would be a sort of contingent or reversionary interest in the assets in the event of the previous order being set aside and the learned Judge proceeded to give reasons why that circumstance in itself was not a ground for setting aside the adjudication. In the Bombay case both courts on a consideration of the circumstances found that the insolvent there had committed an act of insolvency and that therefore the elements necessary to give the court jurisdiction existed in the case. Now assuming for the moment that these elements existed when this court made the order of adjudication, it is necessary to ascertain what, having regard to then subsisting adjudication and vesting order of the Bombay Court, is the position now of the Official Assignee of this Court. The adjudication in Bombay was set aside and the vesting order discharged on the 13th April and thereupon if the view taken by Strachey J. is correct the contingent or revisionary interest of the Official Assignee here took effect, and unless the fact that the property of the insolvents had previously on the vesting order in Bombay being discharged, if not before vested in the Official Receiver as Trustee under section 54 (1) of the Bankruptcy Act 1883, made it impossible, all the assets future as well as present in this country became vested in him. But applying the principle laid down by Strachy J. in dealing, it is true with courts of admittedly concurrent jurisdiction in this country that a subsequent vesting order cannot affect rights acquired under a previous vesting order it is said that the vesting of the property of the Bankrupts in the Official Receiver in England covered all their property wheresoever situate and therefore at no time could the vesting order of this Court operate to vest anything in the Official Assignee or even authorize him to take possession of any property in this country on the ground that it had been the property of the debtors. I am unable to accede to this contention. I have been asked to treat the Official Assignee as a mere trespassor.—It has been urged that whereas the vesting order under which he acted purported to vest in him the property of the Insolvents, he under colour of that order has taken possession of property which on the previous day had already been vested in the Official Receiver and which is now vested in the Trustee in Bankruptcy. If under the circumstances this be the legal effect of action of the Official Assignee it may lead to very serious results, for in every case where adjudicating orders in England and in this country are made as in this case, almost simultaneously neither court being aware of the petition filed in the other, it would follow that either the Official Receiver or the Official Assignee accordingly as it turned out which order was made prior in time would in taking, as it would be his duty to take possession of the assets of the debtors be a trespasser although "Ex Concessis" he was acting by virtue and under the authority of an order of Court.

With regard to jurisdiction, the relative positions of the Indian Insolvent courts is very similar to that of the courts in England, having original jurisdiction in Bankruptcy, while the latter having generally speaking concurrent jurisdiction throughout England the former have concurrent jurisdiction throughout India. But in England provision is made for transferring cases from one court to another, so all conflict, is avoided, while in India where there is a conflict one court will practically always have to yield, having regard to questions of convenience and consideration of alike nature to the other as was done in the Bombay case cited. But it seems to me that there is at least one marked difference between a conflict of jurisdiction between courts of the same country concurrently administering the same law and courts of different countries administering different laws. In the one case no question of domicile can arise whereas in the latter such a question may. In re Artola Hermanos 24 Q. B. D. 640 Fry L. J. pointed out that the forum not of the domicile but of the country in which the debtor might have had assets had no right to claim universal obedience to its judgment; it had no right to pronounce a judgment which will extend beyond the personal assets locally situate within its jurisdiction. Now in the present case the Insolvents are said to have carried on business not only in England and India but in other countries, and it has not been shown where they or either of them have or has his or their domicile. I am not to assume that the Insolvent Watson or the Insolvent Pfleiderer have their jurisdiction in England rather than in India or elsewhere. For aught that appears the former may have his domicile in India or in Scotland and the latter in India or in Germany, if it should be suggested that their names are any guide to their domicile of origin. Applying the law as laid down by Fry L. J. to the present case it is impossible to say that the judgment of the court in England in adjudicating the debtors bankrupts with the resultant vesting of their property by operation of law in the Official Receiver in the first instance extended to the personal assets of the debtors in this country in such sense that this Court would be powerless to interfere with the assets in the country (except upon a request of the trustee made under an order section 118 of Bankruptcy Act 1883) and that no rights under its vesting order could pass to the Official Assignee. I am not prepared therefore to say that no rights passed to Official Assignee under the orders of the Court.

In Exparte McCulloch 14 Ch 716 where the Court was asked by a creditor to make an adjudication in England the debtor having been already on his own petition adjudicated in Ireland, it was held that the creditor had a right to ask that the adjudication should be made and that an adjudication ought to be made for what it was worth, leaving for future determination the question in which Court the assets ought ultimately to be administered. It was possible, it was said, that one of the two courts might come to the conclusion that it was better that the proceedings on one of the petitions should be stayed, and possibly that one of the adjudications should be annulled, and further it was said there was no doubt the Irish Court would consider whether in as much as it had control over the proceedings, it should retain or not retain the administration of the assets.

"In Exparte Robinson 22 Ch. D 816 it was said that the Court in England would make an adjudication notwithstanding that there had been what amounted to a prior adjudication in Scotland if there were assets in England the reason being apparently that the Court making the adjudication would be able to lay hold of the assets in England and preserve them for the creditors. In "re Artola Hermanos" 24 Q. B. D. 640 the members of the debtors' firm were on the 11th December 1889 declared bankrupt in Paris and a syndic was appointed. On the 30th January, 1890 on a creditor's petition in bankruptcy an "interim" official Receiver of the estate of the debtors was appointed in England and subsequently a motion was made on behalf of the syndic that the order appointing the Official Receiver should be discharged and that he should deliver up to the Syndic all the estate and effects of the debtors which had come to his hands, and that all further proceedings under the petition should be stayed. The motion was dismissed. There was nothing to show that the bankrupts' property vested (in the sense in which the term is used in the Insolvent and Bankruptcy laws) in the Syndic, but he was treated as being clothed with powers of administration of the property in France and it was pointed out that the English Court having undoubted jurisdiction had done nothing more than issue a receiving order to make the assets come into the proper hands, Lord Coleridge C.J. remarked "The question comes back therefore to one of discretion and convinience and I wish to observe that we are not deciding what is to be done with the England assets when they are collected nor according to what law, the law of France or England they are to be administered. Without therefore determining or even suggesting what may be the governing law of the distribution of these assets, it is enough to say that in the present application which is to stay proceedings and prevent the assets from being collected, there is no ground brought forward to enable me to say that the English proceedings ought, at all events at this stage, to be in any manner interfered with."

It is sought to distinguish that case and indeed the other cases from the present. The position of the Official Assignee may be somewhat different from that of an Official Receiver in whom nothing is intended to vest, but in my opinion the difference so far his powers and duties in regard to taking possession of the property of the debtors are concerned is not one of substance. A vesting order by which the Official Assignee is clothed with authority does not except with regard to books, papers, deeds and writings relating to the estate in so many words direct that possession be made over to him. It merely orders that the real and personal estate and effects of the debtors do vest in him, but it would be idle to suggest that the real intention of the court in making the order is not that he shall take possession of the property that is to say the assets of the debtors so vested.

(To be continued.)

ALLEGED THREAT AGAINST MACAO.

CHINESE GUNBOATS ON A MINATORY MISSION.

The presence of a despatch boat and two torpedo boats belonging to China's fleet off Macao says the "China Mail" of May 26, has given rise to a statement that it is intended as a hostile demonstration against Portugal's only possession in the Far East. The reason for the demonstration is said to be the Governor of Macao's refusal to hand over the ex-Namhoi Magistrate Pui King Fuk, to the Viceroy of Canton, at whose instigation the ex-Magistrate was arrested and charged with peculation and extortion.

The ex-Namhoi Magistrate, about whom the Chinese officials are so concerned, is Piu King Fuk, who as magistrate in the districts of Pun U and Namhoi, gained a reputation for his rapacity, which was unlimitable. The various Viceroys of the provinces of Kwangsi and Kwangtung were buffed by him, or shared in his plunder, until his operations became of too large, a scale to be permitted. With the appointment of H. E. Shun Chunhun to the provinces, Pui's reign came to an abrupt termination. Viceroy Shun announced that his first duty would be to relieve the people of his provinces from this magistrate's oppression. This came to the ears of Piu's father, who, fearing trouble for his son, left for Peking in June 1903 to use his influence at Court on behalf of his son. Pui, however, had gone too far. His victims cried out for justice, and in the unsettled state of the two provinces it was deemed advisable to have him removed. Justice, however, is slow of moving, and ten months after Pui's father had left for Peking, Pui received a secret message from him, advising him to flee from the country. Accordingly in company with a noted gambler and assisted by his confederates he managed to reach the Portuguese settlement of Macao, at the mouth of the Canton River. Here he believed himself to be secure, but Viceroy Shun did not intend to allow him to rest there. He made representations to the Portuguese Government with the result that Pui was arrested leaving one of the gambling saloons. He was incarcerated in the stone fortress at Macao and left there to await his trial. The extradition trial was proceeded with before Acting Chief Justice Polares Mr. Mendes da Silva (instructed by Messrs A. A. Pacheco and Constaneio da Silva) prosecuting on behalf of the Chinese Government but up to the present the case has not been concluded.

It is this legal delay that is made the bone of contention between the Viceroy and the Macao administrators. It is stated that an application for Pui's deliverance to the Chinese officials was refused by the Chief Justice and Viceroy Shun sent his little fleet down to Macao as a menace. This threat had no effect on the Macao Authorities, who stood firm to their law and declined to hand over the ex-magistrate until they had assured themselves that he was guilty of the crimes alleged by the Viceroy. Even then, the Portuguese officials by their criminal code which forbids capital punishment would be compelled to get an undertaking from the Chinese authorities that, whatever crime or crimes might be traced home to the offender, the penalty imposed must not be death. As the customary method of dealing with men of this class is decapitation it is hardly likely that such a condition would be consented to by the Viceroy unless under pressure.

The gun-boat Diu is still at Macao ready for eventualities, which, however, are not considered likely.

Mr. Romano, the Portuguese Consul, has received a telegram from the Colonial Secretary at Macao, stating that there is no foundation whatever in the rumours that the Chinese threatened to bombard the port.

THE BLANEY FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Blaney Fund was held yesterday afternoon at the establishment of Messrs Kemp and Company, Fort, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas presiding.

Mr. Alfred Pell, the honorary secretary to the Fund reported that the total subscriptions raised amounted to Rs. 5,299-0-10, But of this amount he had spent Rs. 4,153-0-0, which included the cost of the late Doctor's tombstone, and purchase of Government paper for its maintenance collectively amounting to Rs, 1 305. He had now got a balance of Rs. 1,146-0-10 in hand, and the meeting might decide how that was to be disposed of.

The Chairman proposed that a bust of the late Dr. Blaney be ordered out, and that himself (chairman) and Mr. George Lund be asked to put themselves into communication with the Municipal Corporation with a view to have the bust placed in the Municipal Council Hall.

Mr. George Lund seconded the proposition and Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jejeebhoy supported it. The resolution was carried.

It was then resolved that the best thanks of the meeting were due to Mr. Alfred Pell for his zealous and able services as honorary secretary in the collection and administration of the funds and for his personal care of Dr. Blaney during his last days.

The meeting was then dissolved.

LOUIS BOTHA AND BOER GOVERNMENT.

ORGANISATION FOR COMMON POLITICAL ACTION.

General Louis Botha, in opening the Boer Congress at Pretoria recognised the good intentions of the Government in the question of compensation for war losses, but declared that the full benefit of the arrangement was not derived, owing to the costly administration of the funds available. If a reasonable amount was borrowed for compensating the war victims, he had no objection to the war contributions. As to education, he regretted that there was no satisfactory solution of the question.

General Botha gratefully referred to the complete amnesty granted by the Cape Government, only regretting that Natal's example in this matter had not been followed from the beginning.

The General, continuing, said that "responsible government was guaranteed to us on the conclusion of Peace, and the point of view which we now should take in this matter is that, if our Government, as well as the Home Government, think it to their interest to lay the responsibility for such a large country upon the shoulders of a few persons, instead of upon a multitude, then the responsibility lies with them. Speaking for myself, I am not prepared to accept blind responsibility. The future of such Government depends upon the Constitution. If it be not based upon broad lines and principles compatible with our existence, which may serve to render this country again a land of prosperity and blessing, it remains an open question whether we will co-operate or not."

Complaining of the inequality of the Diamond and Gold Laws, and other matters, General Botha said that to set these matters right the great thing was for the Boers to organise themselves for common political action, Our people thoroughly understand that the lowering of their flags and the change of government do not entail the renunciation of their traditions. We remain one people of whom the new Government may be proud. We will live to work for the unison of a new people."

Speaking at the Boer Congress, General Delarey complained that the Boers were treated as a third class people. There had been a great deal of talk about co-operation but he would not co-operate with anyone who did not trust him.

POLO TOURNAMENTS AT POONA.

The Poona open Polo Tournament will commence on or about 30th September concurrently with the Poona Races. The Tournament will be held under the Rules of the Indian Polo Association and is open to any team. The duration of play will be 40 minutes. Ponies limited to 21 Entries Rs. 75 per team of which Rs. 50 will go; to the Winning team in addition to which the Winning team will be entitled after the Tournament to the custody of the Poona Polo Challenge Cup for 12 months or until the date of the Tournament, the following year when it must be returned to the Poona Gymkhana. This Cup is not to be taken out of India, Entries close September 15th.—Capt M. H. Anderson of 33 d Light Cavalry is the Honorary Secretary this year.

The Poona Junior Polo Tournament will take place in Poona or Kirkee between the 15th and 31st of August, exact date of commencement (weather permitting) to be intimated later to teams entering. The tournament is open to four players, none of whom may have played in any of the following tournaments in India or any open tournament elsewhere:

- Inter-Regimental
- Punjab
- Infantry
- Bombay
- Poona (open)
- Dehli Durbar Tournaments
- * Hyderabad
- * Secondrabad
- * Bangloro
- Bengal Cavalry
- * Madras
- Jodhpur
- * Mhow
- * Nussurabad
- * Ulwar
- Any Championship.

* After 31st December 1899.

These four players to belong to the same corps or recognised Polo Club and must be permanent members of the club for which they play. The Tournament is not open to Native States Teams each team limited to 12 ponies and no pony to play for more than one team No substitute for accidents to a pony allowed a team must be composed of four Europeans, in the case of a Regiment of four British officers, but if entering a 2nd team one native allowed if the Commanding Officer certifies that 4 British officers are not available it is to be considered that all British officers are available whether they play polo or not. Entires Rs 40 which is to go toward a Silver Cup for the winners. Duration of play to be 25 minutes divided into 5 periods of 5 minutes each play to cease on the bell sounding. Ponies to be the property of Regiment and in the case of a non-Regimental team to be the property of the Players. Entires close on the 10th August 1904. The tournament will be held under the Rules of the Indian Polo Association but the Committee reserve to themselves the right of deciding any dispute as to the eligibility of player ponies etc., and such decision will be final.

SHIPPING RATE WAR.

FIRST SHIPLOAD FOR NEW YORK AT £2.

Six hundred and fifty men and women joined the Batavier IV. at Custom House Quay and Blackwall Pier on May 26, en route for New York, by way of Antwerp, at the reduced rate of £2.

The first arrivals at the Custom House quay crowded round the entrance gates of the Netherland Steamship Company's dock when day broke.

At five o'clock hundreds were waiting mostly foreign Jews, with their friends and relatives. Shortly before ten o'clock the officials gave orders to admit them in batches of twenty and thirty on to the quay writes a home papear.

Women with children held high above their heads struggled to clear the youngsters from the perils of a narrow barrier opened to admit one passenger at a time.

At eleven o'clock, however, everybody booked for New York by the Red Star Company's steamship Kroonland was aboard the Batavier. From Rotterdam the 650 emigrants will land and go by train to Antwerp, afterwards joining the Kroonland the liner which leaves the Dutch port.

After leaving the Custom House quay a further contingent of passengers joined the Batavier at Blackwall in the afternoon.

A DESERTED WIFE.

One strange incident arose during the morning. An angry woman appeared at the barrier, and denounced a man who was leaving his wife behind him. Finding he could not be denied by the steamship company the privilege for which he had paid his £2, of leaving for New York, the woman, in a torrent of Yiddish, appealed to the emigrants to make it known in America, and wherever they journeyed that he had deserted his family in London. The man was hissed.

On the quay and aboard the Batavier were several representatives of other steamship companies watching the experiment.

Some interesting details of the cost and the circumstances attending the experiment to reduce rates have been supplied by officials of other companies to the "Chronicle's" representative.

The voyage from London by Antwerp for New York will take thirteen days. Against the £2 charged, the Red Star Line pays out the following items:—

	£.	s.	d.
Agents' commission per passenger	0	6	0
Netherlands Company's rate to Rotterdam	0	7	0
Railway fare Rotterdam to Antwerp	0	2	0
Food and accommodation on land till the Kroonland sails	0	2	6
Landing fee at New York for each passenger	0	10	0
Ten days' food, three meals a day, during Atlantic voyage per passenger	0	15	0
	£2	2	6

The cost of coal, wear and tear of vessel, salaries of crew and officers approximately bring the loss to 17s. on each passenger. Against this total loss of £1 per head there is a small subsidy received amounting to something under 5s. per passenger.

Such excitement prevails in the East-end that the rush for tickets is greater than ever. An official stated that the Red Star Line sold 500 passages in half-an-hour, and they would be better prepared when the second cargo of emigrants leaves the Thames.

At half-past five, the second consignment of the Red Star third-class passengers left Liverpool-street Station (G.E.R.) for Antwerp to join the Kroonland. Amongst those going were a number of Swiss cigar makers, who are leaving London for an American factory. Report states that the reduction of the fare from London to Montreal via New York—now £3 7s. 9d.—has influenced the Allan Line Company, and the management intended to compete with the Red Star.

It is stated that the American Line will reduce the the rate to £2 10s. or £3 from Southampton, and if this is done the agents state that the rush from Antwerp will be diverted to Southampton.

THE SUN A DOUBLE STAR.

The telescope shows us that some stars which seem single to the naked eye are really double—i. e., composed of a pair of stars side by side. Taurus, near Aldebaran, consists of a pair of the fourth magnitude, and Capricorni is another pair, one of the two being much smaller than its companion. Sometimes it is found that each star revolves around the centre of gravity of the pair. Such pairs are called binary systems to distinguish them from those in which no revolution has been detected. Professor Bigelow has recently been turning his attention to the circulation of the atmosphere of the sun. He has been investigating the laws of convection and radiation in the case of a large mass of matter subjected to contraction under gravitation. He comes to a conclusion which has all the charm of the unexpected. He believes that the sun is an incipient binary star. The single fiery envelope conceals two discs. The problem of the period of the sun's rotation is full of difficulties. Each portion of the photosphere has its own period, and this may be the case with each layer of the chromosphere. The circuit of spots has been recorded, but it was found that they could not be taken as points of reference for they have "proper motions" of their own. Also it was found that for each observer the period arrived at depended on the choice of spots for observation Professor Bigelow finds that twice in a single rotation of the whole mass of the sun we see the same meridian, first as the eastern limb and—thirteen days after—as the western limb. Whatever may be the intrinsic activity of the sun at a given point, the display is seen twice—first to the east and second to the west. The rate of angular rotation of various zones increases with the distance of the zone from the equator. In the difference of external activity on opposite sides of the mass of the sun, as if a certain diameter had greater energy than that perpendicular to it, Professor Bigelow finds a parallel to a recent discovery of his own with respect to the earth's atmosphere. He is thus led to the conclusion that the sun should be regarded as an incipient binary star, of the shape of a dumb-bell rather than in that of a spheroid. This will involve that the magnetic and meteorological systems of the sun are twofold. We can only venture to express the earnest hope that the portion between the balls of the "dumb-bell" is pretty thick.

HIGH COURT.—June 16.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. Tyabjee.

Reference.

Long Causes.

201-03—M B Chothia—Bai Jethibai Widow vs Madon Dowjee and others—Chitnis and M.

118-03—Shamrao and M—Shanker Bhagwan vs Dhalla alias Dharam Dutt Muncharam—Edgelow G and W.

466-03—Smetham B and N—Kessawjee Issur vs Great Indian P Railway Co—Little and Co.

151-03—Payne and Co—Kkia Khooshal and anr vs Rustomjee Ardashir Cooper—Mulla and M For Postponement.

689-03—Mulla and M—Rajabally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.

677-03—Kanga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chathmull Jivanram—Payne and Co.

455-1991813—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehanghir and S.

722-02—Jamsetjee and R—Abdul Hoosein Nurudin Chinvala vs Sakinaboo widow and others Payne and Co Bhaishanker K and G D D Romer.

523-03—Bicknell M and M—Bai Valivabu widow vs Hanraj Jesiurg and A M Malvi H and M.

90-03—Wadia G and Co Sir—Thakore Shri Wagbji G C I E Thakore Saheb of Morvi vs Hoosein and Oomer Jamal

670-38—Little and Co—Raghanji Vijpal vs Rozronas Parmanandas In person.

251-00—Little and Co—Raghanji Vijpal vs Narandas Parmanandas and. Inperson.

76-91—9,393-0—Crawford B and Co—Cowasjee Furdoonjee Postvala vs Raisey Amerchand Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

215-04—In person Kala Bhawan vs Sono Dahi partheard.

691-26—Payne and Co N C—Macleod vs Mirja Gamibhai Hamid Edgelow G and W.

266-04—Dikshit D and S—Yeshvant Pandurang Matre and others vs S N—Shaik Adam and Co and others Bicknell M and M.

333-02—Balkrishna V N K—Shivshanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehanghir Manokjee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K.

491-03—Bhaishanker K and G—Gopalbhai Manibai and other vs Jagjeevan Narrenji—Ardeshir H D and Co.

436-02—Maganlal J and G—Jadawji Jethabhai and other vs Jooli Umerjee Keshavji—Matubhai J and M.

106-03—B Eaghavaya for Pauper—Aishabai Widow and other vs Ahmed bin Mahomed and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

124-99—Dikshit D and S—Dr Ganesh Krishna Gurde vs Ramchundra Vishnu Parnjpe and others—Chitnis and M and Payne and Co and Mantri and B.

735 03—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs A Readymoney and Co—Little and Co.

462-02—Little and Co—Chatoobhuj Sewjee and another vs Abdool Hoosein and others—Thakurdas and Co.

571-30—Tyabjee D and Co—Goswami Shri Ghirdharlaljee Shri Vallabhjee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Jewanlaljee Shri Girdharjee Maharaj—Muljee C and V.

578-02—Captain and V—Hajee Abdur Rahman Shaik Hassoo vs Ebrahim Khan Mahomed and others—Tyabjee and Co.

217 03—Edgelow G and W—Sunderdas Cursondas Yalabdas vs Maneckvabai widow—Mansuklal J and H.

764-02—Hiralal D—Abdool Kayam Sarafally vs Mahomedally Vuliiji—Payne and Co.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

Evidently the editor of "the Minneapolis (Kansas) Messenger" is a kindly man, possibly the father of a family, certainly one who believes that the best goods are done up in the smallest parcels. Miss Stella Cole was recently married to Mr. Rob Gafford and this is the Messenger's appreciation of her:—Stella is a talented and clever girl, and like most of Minneapolis's cherished daughters, not much for quantity but a whole lot for quality, for she isn't much bigger than a pint of cider.

The much debated question whether the Tsar shall or shall not go to the front has been reviving in the minds of pious Russians the memory of a famous prophecy, It was made by the Monk Seraphin, whose ashes were last year deposited with great pomp in a new church erected in his honor. His prophecy was to the effect: In the year following that in which my ashes shall be deposited in a church a terrible war will convulse Russia, and great grief shall result therefrom, The Tsar himself shall take the field, I shall accompany him and we shall destroy the chess board of England Now of course, Japan is held to be the chess board of England the Japanese being pawns in the game of English policy, and fulfilment of the rest of the prophecy is anxiously looked for. Certainly the first half of it has been sufficiently accurate. But one would like to be a little more certain that Father Seraphin actually did make it before one can feel very much impressed.

If there was one profession which never had cause to complain of hard times one would have thought it was that of the confidence-trickster, so numerous are the victims of his industry. Yet one of these gentry is just at present bewailing his hard fate and no doubt, loudly lamenting the changed ways of the world, This is how it came about. A day or two ago a young man walked into one of the Paris police stations and handed to the inspector a purse containing 600 francs, He explained that it did not belong to him but to a confidence trickster, and that he therefore did not wish to keep it. It may be that he had been "had" by one of the confraternity in the past; but be that as it may, he explained that he had felt a strong desire to work off a little scheme of his own upon one of them. Accordingly he went into a restaurant which he had reason to believe some of the tribe frequented and while dining mentioned casually, but in a loud voice to the waiter that he had just had a little fortune of 40 000 francs left him, and that he had it about him at the moment.

As soon as he had left the restaurant he was accosted by an individual who mistook him for an old friend. They got into conversation, the stranger offered to show him the sights of Paris, and as a preliminary they went together into another cafe. There, to his great surprise, the stranger met another friend. The three became very friendly, and finally the second man handed to the supposed pigeon a purse, asking him to be good enough to buy a walking stick which the friend had seen in a neighbouring shop window, and which he begged him to accept. As a mere matter of form it was suggested that he might leave his own purse as security for his return. He did—confidently, for it contained nothing but paper. Then, with his booty of 600 francs he made for the police station, leaving his two new friends to await his return.

The comparison of methods of political argument in various countries is not without its interest. We have lately seen how they provide for Presidential contests in America. Here is a specimen of how they delicately hint their desires in France. It is an extract from the Intransigeant dealing with the defenders of Captain Dreyfus—Zola has not survived his J'accuse. Trarieux has followed him to the tomb. Waldeck-Rousseau has already one foot in the grave, and will no doubt be shortly buried in the Jewish cemetery; and only yesterday the venerable Freemason Dreyfusard Lucipia ex-president of the Municipal Council, who was blackballed in 1900, was cremated. This universally unhappy ending to the defenders of William II.'s spy is fit to give pause to the magistrates of the Court of Cassation who are at present tiring themselves in discovering the fait nouveau. In other words, of course, if the magistrates do not want to die prematurely they must condemn Dreyfus. Certainly the mind of the politician is worthy of study!

We have sometimes been told that the conductors of England electric cars are a stern and severe body of men who regard the passengers with something like contempt. One would like to know what the grumblers would have to say to the customs of the tram conductors of Rosario in South America. Here is a specimen as recorded by the correspondent of a Buenos Ayres paper:—"A most atrocious murder was committed on Sunday afternoon in the presence of a number of passengers on the Alberdi tram. A passenger who had been travelling in another coach got into the tram apparently believing that this ticket covered that journey. He was asked for it by an inspector, and on his being unable to produce it an altercation took place. He appears to have hit the inspector under the provocation of his language and the latter, although the man was unarmed, then took out a revolver and fired at him at close quarters and continued to fire at him when he could offer no resistance, putting three shots into him, The unfortunate man was not expected yesterday to survive I should like to be able to add that the ruffianly inspector was marched off and hung on the nearest tree, but this unfortunately was not the case. He was only marched off to the Comisaria, and will doubtless be at large again shortly." What a nice town Rosario must be to live in.

However much the harvests of other produce in other parts of the world may vary, that of pearls in Ceylon keeps steadily and increasingly prosperous, of late years it having exceeded all expectations. Since the island fell under British rule the pearl fisheries are divisible into thee periods. During the 42 years from 1796 to 1837 there were 23 during which the fisheries were carried on. The highest amount realised during this period was £140,000 in 1798, when the Hon. F. North, afterwards Earl of Guildford, administered the affairs of Ceylon, and the next highest amount was £105 137 in 1815, when Sir Robert Brownrigg was Governor. The sum total of these 23 years' fisheries was £946,803, while the expenditure aggregated £51 752. The second period was from 1838 to 1889, covering 51 years, of which 15 were years of fishery. The highest amount derived during this period was £80,424, in 1888, when Sir Arthur Gordon was Governor; and the sum total realised was £186 907, while the expenditure aggregated £111,356. The third period covers the last 14 years, and the more notable fisheries of this period are those of 1891, under Sir Arthur Havelock, with a revenue of R. 9'3 749. 1893, under Sir West Ridgeway, with a revenue of R. 815,539,75; and 1904 under Sir Henry Blake, with a revenue which, as it already exceeds a million rupees, promises to be very satisfactory indeed.

The £124,000 left by Mr. M. C. Courage, handsome sum though it be, is insignificant in comparison with the fortunes of some other members of the brewing industry. Three members of the firm of Bass, Messrs, Michael Bass, Richard Gretton, and Richard Ratcliffe left respectively £1 830 000; £2 883,640; and £1,107,362, Francis Wise an Irish distiller, died possessed of four millions, Sir Benjamin Guinness had at his death eleven hundred thousand sterling, and three members of Allsopp's had between them fourteen hundred thousand of which to dispose. Within the last dozen years sixteen other brewers have died worth between a quarter and half a million each.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

JUNE 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

America—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. via Amoor prefert.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne—Pinheros, interrupted 4-3-03).

Cable Dominique—Martinique, and St. Lucia—Martinique interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk, and Code addresses should not be used, (4-8-03).

Cables between Vladivostok and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams, (18 2-04).

The Vladivostok route being temporarily closed.

Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication via Kiachta; the charges are the same as by the vladivostock route (25-2-04).

Cable Nagasaki Fusan Interrupted 5-6-04.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 15th June 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	13th	6	45 p.m.	41	17
Teheran	15th	2	25 a.m.	0	16
Suez	15th	2	25 p.m.	0	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 15th June, 1904.

	Maximum Time		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.		M.
From Calcutta	1	25	0	1
Karachi	0	19	0	1
Madras	0	25	0	5

Sure Cure

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system.

Mr. Charles Geddes, of Mt. Malcolm, W. A., sends us his photograph, and tells of a sure cure for these conditions.

"For some time I have been landlord of the Royal Hotel in the Mt. Margaret gold fields district, eighty miles from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it gives the most universal satisfaction. When miners, prospectors, and others become run down by lack of fresh vegetables and fruits, and from exposure to all kinds of weather, their blood becomes very impure and the whole system greatly weakened. But

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is always a sure cure. I have known miners to send a hundred miles for it, such is their faith in it."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Ayer's Pills will greatly aid the action of the Sarsaparilla. They are all vegetable, mild, sugar-coated, and easy to take.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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CAN YOU READ TRUTH AT A GLANCE? THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

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THE NEW TREAD IS A GUARANTEE THAT YOU ARE GETTING GENUINE DUNLOP TYRES EQUALLY GOOD FOR CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR CARS.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE CHLORODYNE THE GREAT CURE FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,

Freeman's Chlorodyne, HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

DON'T BE DECEIVED. None genuine without the "Elephant or Hathi" Trade Mark.

EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.

Sold in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.

TRADE MARK BIG G CURES MEN & WOMEN BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. SOLD BY CHEMISTS. Circular mailed on request. MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

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As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin. LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

WRITERS AND READERS.

One volume, at least, of the correspondence of Queen Victoria is likely to be ready in the autumn. There is so much valuable material in the letters that the work is pretty sure to run to three volumes. Mr. Murray is, of course, publishing it.

Mr. Stephen Gwynn has a book appearing with Messrs. Macmillan under the title. "The Masters of English Literature." In it he seeks, by a process of selection, to give a clear and readable account of the development of English literature from Chaucer's time onward. He deals, in all, with only about fifty authors, and of most of these a tolerably full critical account is given.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett dedicates his new novel, "The Queen's Quair," to Mr. Andrew Lang. This is appropriate, since it relates to Mary Queen of Scots, about whom Mr. Lang has written a good deal. It is the love-story of Mary that Mr. Hewlett has taken as the basis of his story. The first chapter introduces the reader to her while she is still at the Court of Catherine de Medici.

Queen Alexandra has accepted the dedication of a history of portrait miniatures, which Messrs. Bell are to publish. Moreover, the frontispiece to one edition of it will be a new miniature of her, by Mr. Alyn Williams. The book is by Dr. G. C. Williamson, and will be the most comprehensive and authoritative one on the subject of miniatures. It deals with them from the time of Holbein to modern days.

There appeared some little time ago a book dealing exhaustively with the native tribes of Central Australia. It was prepared by Professor Baldwin Spencer, of the University of Melbourne, and Mr. F. J. Gillen. They have now written another book on the same lines, in which they treat of the natives of Northern Australia. It gives the results of an ethnological exploration made by them from the centre of Australia to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Signor Luigi Villari's new book, already mentioned here, will be published by Mr. Dent in a few days. It is a historical study of Ragasa as a centre in the great conflict between East and West. Situated on the Dalmatian coast, at the very gateway where the Eastern and Wastern worlds meet, the town was as it were, a focus where many great forces came into contact with each other. There Latin and Greek Italian and Slav, Turk and Christian all disputed in turn.

Dr. Vincent Tymms is the author of a book on the Atonement, which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish. It consists of the Angus Lecture delivered last year at Regent's Park College. This college was formerly at Stepney, and Dr. Joseph Angus was head of it for many years. He was distinguished as a scholar, was a member of the New Testament Revision Committee, and the author of several books which had a wide circulation. The lecture ship commemorates him.

To gardening books there is no end. They all seem to find a public however, which shows how great is the present-day love of gardens, A volume, entitled Gardening for the Million, is now announced by Mr. Fisher Unwin. It is by Mr. Alfred Pink, and in it directions are given for the cultivation of nearly a thousand different plants. It is intended alike for the man who is only beginning to keep a garden, and for the man who merely need to consult details bearing upon gardening.

Why have we never been able to recapture the American Cup? Mr. W. P. Stephens suggests, as one reasons, the English competitors for it have mostly been men who have taken up yachting as a fad—not yachstsmen by long, intimate association with the sport, He makes this remark in an account of American yachting which is about to appear here in Macmillan's Sportsman's Library. He traces American yachting from the Crowninshields of 1812 to the Herreshoffs of our day—two families devoted to yachting.

Have we a writer comparable to Meredith, and as little recognised as he was at first; and if so, who is he? This in effect, was the interesting little problem set the other day in the "British Weekly," over a well-known signature. Naturally there have been many guesses at the Great Unknown, who is now named—Mr. W. H. Hudson. Our own review of his last book, Green Mansions, is quoted as part of what is certainly a striking tribute to a man of genius and much modesty. Let us hope that now, at all events, his work will be recognised. It is something to have assisted a little in his discovery.

Mr. Murray is to publish a book of "Thoughts," for that description of it may be used. It has the title "Man and his Environment," and the sub-title "Thoughts of a Thinker." Finally, it is collected and edited by his friend, Mr. John P. Kingsland. For preface an extract is given from one of the author's note-books. He alludes to the necessary limitations of the book, and adds:—But this I say—can I say more?—with the utmost desire to think and to live Truth, thus do things appear to me, even thus, as I at present see do what I am, and what the Great All is, project themselves to me in Thought.

Mr. Hall Caine has now quite finished his new novel, and is holidaying at Cromer.—The American Mr. Winston Churchill's story, The Crossing, has been a long time on the road, but Messrs. Macmillan now announce it for an early date. The scene of it is laid in Louisiana after it had been acquired by the United States from France.—There may be some curiosity as to the author ship of a story which Mr. Murray is about to publish, The Greatness of Josiah Porlick, It is said to have qualities,—Miss Viole Simpson has a new novel appearing with Messrs. Smith Elder under the title The Sovereign Power. It is a romance of the year 1805, when Bonaparte was camped at Boulogne, and our troops were gathered on the English coast to repel invasion—Lenor, by Mr. Noel Williams, and The Light of the Star. by Mr. Hamlin Garland, are two novels which Messrs. Harper will publish next week.

Mr. Murray is publishing, as a small book, the article on the Stratford bust of Shakespeare which Mrs. Cramichael Stopes recently contributed to the "Monthly Review," Still another book by Dr. Emil Reach is announced. It consists of selected documents illustrating the history of the middle ages and modern times, and it will be published by Messrs. King. Mr. Fisher Unwin was the publisher of two books illustrated by Daniel Vierge, the famous French artist, who has just died at Boulogne-sur-Seine. One of them contained a critical history on his art by Mr. Edmund Gossey. Mr. Phillip Sidney. the author of Who Killed Amy Robsart? has written a history of the Gunpowder Plot. It is based on original researches, and contains much new information. The book will be published by the Religious Tract Society, Mr. C. R. Sims's new book. Among My Autographs, will be published by Messrs. Chatto in the first week of June.

It is a pity that Mr. H. G. Wells's luminous impression of the intellectual surperiority of the higher criminal to the average judge should not carry the authority of a judgment founded on Mr. Wells's personal experience. Some superior burglar should take the hint and pay Mr. Wells a surprise visit some night, such as Mr. Stephen Phillips once received while the midnight oil was burning. Burglars, it is understood, constitute the intellectual aristocracy of the criminal class. A discussion between the pair on the future of society should prove eminently instructive. Then, of the burglar entered into the spirit of thing, and the author submitted to be bound over to prosecute, Mr. Wells might fortify his acute opinion by the evidence that he confesses he at present lacks. Mr. Wells thinks he detects in the judges a comparative deficiency in intelligence, initiative, and originality. Some detractors, with more personal experience while agreeing as to the intelligence, deplore in certain of that august body rather an excessive but misplaced initiative and originality.

We have seen many revivals in our time, but few more interesting than the revival of interest in St. Francis of Assisi. Of the new enthusiasm on its literary side we have for outward and visible sign the International Society of Franciscan Studies. For English readers Messrs. Dent and Co. have served the cause well, Ruskin had prepared the way, but the inclusion of the Foretti in the Temple Classics may be said to have made for the first time the legend of St. Francis a household word in many English homes. The translation of the Little Flowers was in due course followed by that of the Legend of the Three Companions and now this has been followed by the text, with translation by Canon Rawnsley, of the Sacrum the Commercium, or Mystic Espousals of St. Francis with his Lady Poverty. This little volume has further the signal advantage of a preface by M. Paul Sabatier, to whom is chiefly due the wise direction of the new enthusiasm. The Sacrum Commercium, he well says is one of those books that one cannot approach without emotion. We are in the presence of a Burning Bush, and the ground is holy. For, as he had said elsewhere, if Rome has been the new Jerusalem, it is almost permissible to think of Assisi by the side of Bethlehem.

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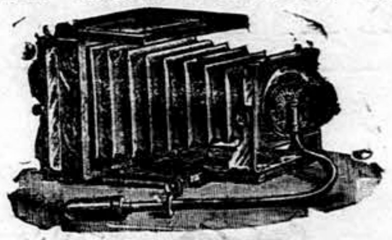

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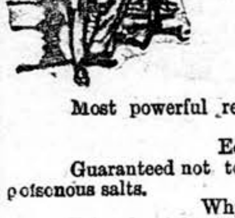

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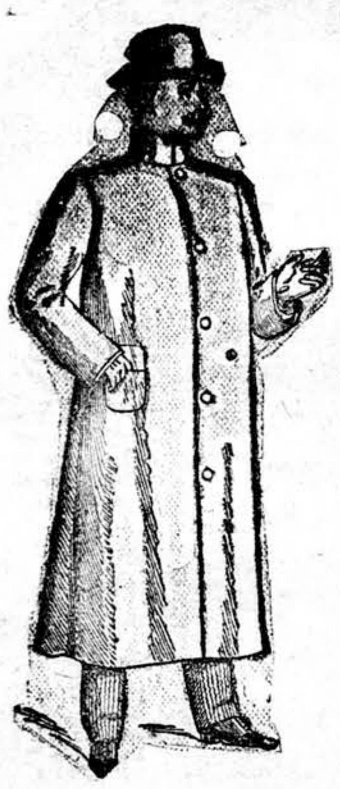

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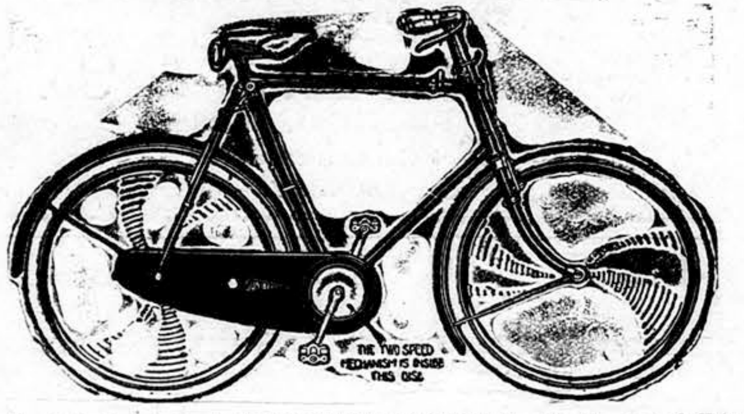
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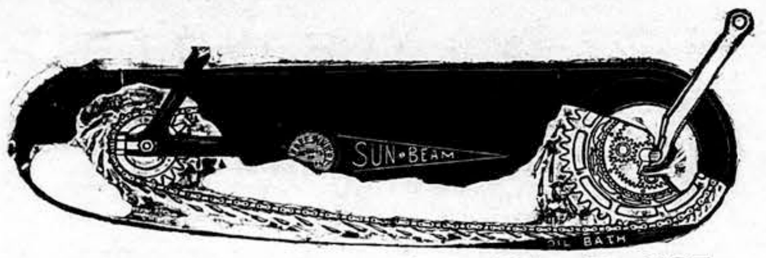

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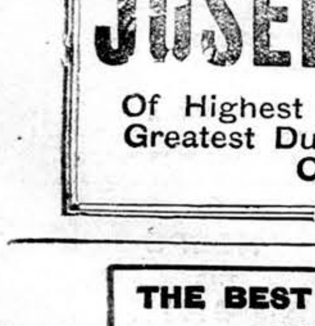

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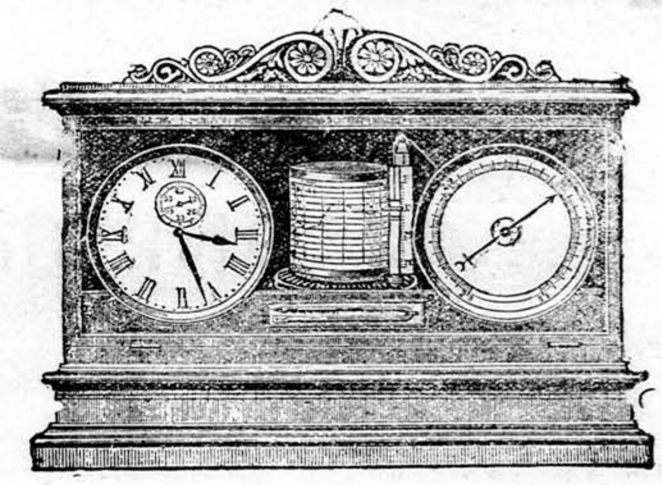

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